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भारत का राजपत्र

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
[Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation]

भाग III—खण्ड 2
[PART III—SECTION 2]

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
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THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1997

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पेटेंट कार्यालय

एकस्व तथा अभिकल्प

कलकत्ता, दिनांक 1 फरवरी 1997

पेटेंट कार्यालय के कार्यालयों के पते एवं क्षेत्राधिकार

पेटेंट कार्यालय का प्रधान कार्यालय कलकत्ते में अवस्थित है तथा बम्बई, दिल्ली एवं मद्रास में इसके शाखा कार्यालय हैं, जिनके प्रादेशिक क्षेत्राधिकार ज्ञान के आधार पर निम्न रूप में प्रदर्शित हैं :—

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा, टोडी इस्टेट,
तीसरा तल, लोअर परेल (प.),
बम्बई-400 013.

गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश
तथा गोआ राज्य क्षेत्र एवं संघ
शासित क्षेत्र, दमन तथा दीव एवं
दादर और नगर हवेली ।

तार पता - "पेटोफिस"

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा,
एकक सं. 401 से 405, तीसरा तल,
नगरपालिका बाजार भवन,
सरस्वती मार्ग, करोल बाग,
नई दिल्ली-110 005.

हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू
तथा कश्मीर, पंजाब, राजस्थान,
उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली राज्य
क्षेत्रों एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़ ।

तार पता - "पेटेंटोफिक"

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा,
61, बालाजाह रोड,
मद्रास-600 002.

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडु
तथा पाण्डिचेरी राज्य क्षेत्र एवं
संघ शासित क्षेत्र, लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकाय
तथा एमिनिदिवि द्वीप ।

तार पता - "पेटोफिस"

पेटेंट कार्यालय (प्रधान कार्यालय)
निजाम पैलेस, द्वितीय बहुतलीय कार्यालय
भवन, 5, 6 तथा 7वां तल,
234/4, आचार्य जगदीश बोस मार्ग,
कलकत्ता-700 020.

भारत का अवशेष क्षेत्र ।

तार पता - "पेटेंट्स"

पेटेंट अधिनियम, 1970 या पेटेंट नियम, 1972 में अपेक्षित सभी आवेदन-पत्र सूचनाएं, विवरण या अन्य प्रलेख पेटेंट कार्यालय के केवल उपयुक्त कार्यालय में ही प्राप्त किए जायेंगे ।

शुल्क : शुल्कों की अदायगी या तो नकद की जाएगी अथवा उपयुक्त कार्यालय में नियंत्रक को भुगतान योग्य धनादेश अथवा डाक आदेश या जहां उपयुक्त कार्यालय अवस्थित है, उस स्थान के अनुसूचित बैंक से नियंत्रक को भुगतान योग्य बैंक ड्राफ्ट अथवा चैक द्वारा की जा सकती है ।

List of Holidays for the year "1997"

No. A-45011/1/96, dated 9th December, 1996—The following days have been declared as Holidays to be observed by the Patent Office, Calcutta, during the year 1997.

Sl. No.	Holidays & Connected Festivals	Month & Date	Days of the Week
01.	REPUBLIC DAY	January, 26	Sunday
02.	ID.UL FITR*	February, 09	Sunday
03.	SREE PANCHAMI	February, 11	Tuesday
04.	HOLI/DOLA YATRA	March, 24	Monday
05.	GOOD FRIDAY	March, 28	Friday
06.	ID.UL ZUHA*	April, 18	Friday
07.	MAHAVIR JAYANTI	April, 20	Sunday
08.	MUHARRAM*	May, 18	Sunday
09.	BUDDHA PURNIMA	May, 22	Thursday
10.	MILAD-UN-NABI OR ID-E-MILAD (Birthday of Prophet Mohammad)*	July, 18	Friday
11.	INDEPENDENCE DAY	August, 15	Friday
12.	M A H A T M A GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY	October, 02	Thursday
13.	DURGA PUJA (MAHA ASHTAMI)	October, 09	Thursday
14.	DUSSEHRA (VIJAYA DASHAMI)	October, 11	Saturday
15.	DIWALI (DEEPAVALI)	October, 30	Thursday
16.	GURU NANAK'S BIRTHDAY	November, 14	Friday
17.	CHRISTMAS DAY	December, 25	Thursday

Note : -Central Govt. Organisations, which include Industrial, Commercial & Trading Establishments (i. e. other than doing work of Secretariat nature) would observe 17 Holidays in a year out of which 3 namely, Republic Day, Independence Day & Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday will be compulsory. The remaining 14 occasions may be determined by such Establishments Organisations themselves on year to year basis.

H. D. THAKUR,
Jt. Controller of Patents & Designs

ALTERATION OF DATE UNDER SECTION-16

177480 (499/Cal/94) antedate to 15th June, 1990.

APPLICATION FOR. PATENT FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE 234/4, ACHARYA JAGADISH BOSE ROAD, CALCUTTA 20

The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates claimed under section 135, of the patent Act. 1970

09-10-1996

1781/Cal/96. Merck Patent GMBH, "Cyclopeptide derivatives". (Convention No, 19538741.4 on 18-10-95 in Germany).

1782/Cal/96. Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc., "A culler I.D. system". (Convention No. 544085 on 17th October, 1995 in USA).

1783/Cal/96. Elsag international N.V., "Electrochemical sensor", (Convention No. 08/569,035 on 07-12-95 in U.S.A.),

1784/Cal/96. Institute for Neue Materialien Gemeinnutzige GMBH., "Process for producing composite materials having a high proportion of interfaces and composite materials obtainable thereby". (Convention No. 195 40 623.0 on 31-10-1995 in Germany),

10-10-1996

1785/Cal/96. Borcalis A/S., "Process for making propylene homo or copolymers", (Convention No. 954814 on 10-10-95 in Finland & 08/650, 104 on 17-05-96 in U.S.A.).

1786/Cal/96. Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Ltd., "Solid titanium catalyst component and its use in olefin polymerization catalyst". (Convention No. 7-263237 on 11-10-95 in Japan).

1787/Cal/96. (I) Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., (2) Neurocrine Biosciences Inc., "Amino substituted pyrimidines and triazines". (Convention No. GO/005, 687 on 17-10-95 in U.S.A.).

1788/Cal/96. (1) Prasanta Nandi. (2) Steel Authority of India Ltd., "A completely cement and alumina hydrate-free castable composition (ZCAHC) and a process of preparing the composition".

1789/Cal/96. Uday Shankar Burman., "Continuous valve operating system (CVOS)".

1790/Cal/96. R & C Products Pty. Limited., "Insecticidal composition and process for preparation of the same". (Convention No, 9520705.6 on 10-10-95 in U.K.).

1791/Cal/96. Patentes Y Novedades, S.L., "A process for the preparation of pentaerythritol". (Convention No. 9601129 on 22nd May. 1996 in Spain).

1792/Cal/96. Pepsico Inc., Blow Molded Plastic Containers".

11-10-1996

1793/Cal/96. Daewoo Electronics Co. Ltd., "Coil winding structure of flyback transformer-A". (Convention No. 95-35050 on 12-10-95 in Korea).

1794/Cal/96. Daewoo Electronics Co. Ltd., "Coil winding structure of flyback transformer-B". (Convention No. 95-35053 on 12-10-95 in Korea).

1795/Cal/96. Sri Amitava Dutta Gupta., "Santoshi Prime Mover".

1796/Cal/96. Philips Electronics N.V., "Receiver Circuit". (Convention No. 9520759.3 on 11-10-95 & 9617423.0 on 20th August 1996 in Great Britain).

1797/Cal/96. SEB S.A., "Removable handle for containers". (Convention No, 9512154 on 17-10-1995 & 9600947 on 26-01 1996 in France).

1798/Cal/96. I.M.A. Industrial Machine Automatiche S P.A., "Tabletting machine". (Convention No. B095 A 000499 on 19-10-1995 in Italy).

1799/Cal/96. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft,. "Method of and arrangement for generating superheated steam, from saturated steam and a steam power plant". (Convention No. 19538674 4 on 17-10-95 in Germany),

1800/CAL/96. Siemens Aktiengeselleschaft., "Carrier element for incorporation into a chip card". (Convention No. 19538233.1 on 13-10-1995 in Germany).

1801/Cal/96. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft., "Security Chip". (Convention No. 19539700.2 on 25-10-1995 in Germany).

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1803/Cal/96. Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories, Inc., "Zero sequence voltage polarised directional element for protective relays".

1804/Cal/96. Union Camp Corporation, "Stable polyamide resin dispersions containing piperazine and methods for the manufacture thereof".

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1806/Cal/96. Union Camp Corporation, "Stable polyamide resin dispersions containing piperazinc and methods for the manufacture thcereof".

14-10-1996

1807/Cal/96. I.G Electronics Inc. "Magnetron". (Convention No. 36338/1995 on 20-10-95 in Republic of Korea).

1808/Cal/96. Everlight USA, Inc., "Red disazo dyestuff and method for the production thereof". (Convention No. 08/673, 383 on 28-06-96 in U.S.A.).

1809/Cal/96. The Babcock & Wilcox Company, "Two phase flow meter". (Convention No. 08/546,881 on 23-10-1995 in U.S.A.).

1810/Cal/96. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, "Method and arrangement for measuring a measured variable in particular an electric current, with a high measuring resolution". (Convention No. 19544778.6 on 30 11-95 in Germany)

1811/Cal/96. Stahlgruber Otto Gruber GmbH & Co., "Repair patch lor pneumatic tyres". (Convention No. 29610697.6 on 18-06-96 in Germany).

1812/Cal/96. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, "Transponder and method for the production of a transponder".

1813/Cal/96. Witco C orporation, Novel surfactant compositions and the use thereof in paper deinking". (Convention No. 08/544.115 on 17-10-95 in U.S.A.).

1814/Cal/96. Edward Mendell Co. Inc., "A sustained release excipiet".

1815/ Cal/96. Westinghouse Electric Corporation, "Apparatus and method for interline power flow control". U.S.A.).

1816/Cal/96. Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc., "Apparatus for controlling the conversion gain of a down converter". (Convention No. 005837 on 23rd October, 1995 & 624302 on 29th March 1996 in USA).

1817/Cal/96, Sekisui Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki kaisha, "Double insulating member". (Convention No. 7-285979 on 2nd November 1995 & 7-285080 on 2nd November, 1995 in Japan).

1818/Cal/96. Metroark, Limited. "Process for the conversion of polysiloxanes to volatile cyclosiloxanes".

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE BRANCH, 61, WALLAJAH ROAD, MADRAS-600 002

8th July. 1996

1189/Mas/96. Premier Polytronics Limited. A system for on line monitoring the quality of roving produced. in a roving frame machine.

1190/Mas/96. Premier Polytronic Limited, A process for on-line monitoring the quality of roving and identifying the "ROGUE" roving bobbin therefrom.

1191/Mas/96. Premier Polytronics Limited. Instrument to quantity and monitor length related parameters of fibre.

1192/Mas/96. Indian Institute of Science, A method for enhancing the voltage withstandability of self regulating heaters from semiconducting barium titanate and its solid solutions.

1193/Mas/96. Widia GMBH. Clamping shaft and method for its manufacturing.

1194/Mas/96. Widia GMBH. Composite body and method for its manufacture.

1195/Mas/96. Toyo Living Co, Ltd. and Toyo Living Singapore Co. Pte Ltd. Automatic drying device. (February 6, Japan).

1196/Mas/96. Haldor Topsoe A S. Process for the preparation of hydrogen rich gas. (July 21, 1995 ; Danish).

1197/Mas/96. CPC International Inc. Process for producing dehydrated vegetables (July 13, 1995; Britain),

1198/Mas/96. Robert Bosch GmbH. Inductive component.

1199/Mas/96. Robert Bosch GmbH. Fuel injection system.

1200/Mas/96. Novo Nordisk A /S.1 Haloperoxidases from Curvularia Verruculosa and Nucleic acids encoding same. (July 14, 1995 ; U.S.A.).

9th July, 1996

1201/Mas/96. Dr. P. Paneerselvam. Gallic acid.

1202/Mas/96. Tablets (India) Limited. A process for preparing a synergestic rejuvenating and regitalising pharmaceutical composition.

1203/Mas/96. Tablets (India) Limited. A process for producing a synergestic pharmaceutical composition for enhancing haemoglobin synthesis and zinc assimilation.

1204/Mas/96. EKA Chemicals AH. Leaching process. (July 12, 1995; Sweden).

1205/Mas/96. Casoo Produce AB. Prediction of the properties of board, (July 14, 1995; Sweden).

1206/Mas/96. Mainetti (UK) Limited and Corning Limited. Method of installing an optical fibre unit in a tube ("July 12, 1993; United Kingdom),

l207/Mas/96. Gerald G Umbro. Line marking device. (July 12, 1995 ; U.S.A.).

1208/Mas/96. Novo Nordisk A/S. Novel proteolytic enzymes. (July 19, 1995 ; Denmark.).

1209/Mas/96. Giobalstar L.P. Satellite beam steering reference using terrestrial beam steering terminals. (August 23, 1995 ; United States).

1210/Mas/96. Ciba Giegy AG. Vat dye mixtures, processes for their preparation and their use for dyeing cellulosic fibre materials. (July 10, 1993 ; Siwitzerland).

1211/Mas/96. Ciba-Giegy AG. Novel quinoxaline and Quinoxalinylalkane phosphonic acids. (July 10, 1995; Switzerland).

1212/Mas/96. Shell International Research maatschappij BV. Lubricating greases.

1213/Mas/96. A Ahlstrom Corporation. Method of separating impurities from lime sludge.

10th July, 1996

1214/Mas/96. Mottaiyan Kandasamy Singh. Tetra cycle with complete specification.

1215/Mas/96. ELF Atochem SA. Process for the preparation of alpha, omega-bromochlioroalkanes. (July 11, 1995 ; France).

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1217/Mas/96. Huls Aktiengesellschaft. Flexible, adaptable plastic bodies with single catheters or catheters embedded at equal distances or sheaths for inserting catheters for radiotherapy.

1218/Mas/96. Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Process for dewxing, heavy and light fractions of lube base oil with zeolite and sapo containing catalysts. (September 29, 1995 ; United States).

1219/Mas/96. Henkel Corporation, Foaming composition. (July 18, 1995 ; United States).

1220/Mas/96. Henkel Corporation. Inhibited pickling acids containing chloride and zinc ions. (July 13, 1995; United States).

1221/Mas/96. Henkel Corporation. The use of alkoxylated alcohols to control foaming of alkyl polyglycosides in cleaning compositions. (July 17, 1995; United States).

1222/Mas/96. The Dow Chemical Company. Formulations containing poly-(Nitrile Oxide) reagents. (July 10, 1995 ; U.S.A.).

1223/Mas/96. The Dow Chemical Company, Polynitrile Oxides. (July 10, 1995; U.S.A.).

1224/Mas/96. Necchi Compressori S p A, Crankshaft for hermetically sealed reciprocating motor-driven compressor, (July 25, 1995; Italy).

11th July, 1996

1225/Mas/96. Bodepudy Raghu Babu. A rotary device for efficient tapping of water wave energy.

1226/Mas/96. NOVO Nordisk A/S. Cleaning-in-place with a solution containing a protease and a lipase. (July 12, 1995 ; Denmark).

1227/Mas/96. Zeneca Limited, Synergistic h herbicidal composition and method of use thereof.

1228/Mas/96. Paduano Guido, Zilli Simone & Rossi Elisabetta. Toothbrush with device for cleaning the tongue. (July 20, 1995; Italy).

1229/Mas/96. Knoll Aktiengesellschaft. Therapeutic agents,

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1231/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellachaft. Aromatic solfonyl compounds with an additional thioether, sulfoxide or sulfonyl group.

1232/Mas/96. Societe Des Produits Nestle S A. Noodle preparation process. (July 19, 1995; Singapore).

1233/Mas/96. Societe D'Etudes ET D'applications Techniques- Sedat. Self-protected injection syringe. (July 12, 1995; France).

1234/Mas/96. Comalco Aluminium Limited. High yield, precipitation process. (July 11, 1995; Australia).

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1235/Mas/96. Balu Krishnapillai Subhash. Automatic guarding system for unmanned railway crossing.

1236/Mas/96. S. Suprasadachandran Pillai. Animated coconut shell cabinets for electronic equipments.

1237/Mas/96. Benjamin V. Knelson. Continuous centrifugal seperator. (July 13, 1995 ; U.S.).

1238/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Surface treatment of crystalline sodium nitrite or sodium nitrate.

1239/Mas/96. Engelhard DE Meern BV. Process for the hydrogenation of a thiophenic sulfur containing hydrocarbon feed.

1240/Mas/96. Hoechst Trevira GMBH &, Co. KG. Papermaking machine fabrics, filters and reinforcing layers for elastomers comprising monofilaments comprising specific copolyesters, stabilized copolyesters and use of copolyesters for manufacturing papermaking machine fabrics, filters and reinforcing layers for elastomers. (July 17, 1995 ; Germany).

1341/Mas/96. Cation Kabushiki Kaisha. Process for producing semiconductor substrate. (July 13, 1995 ; Japanese).

1242/Mas/96. Enichem Elastomeri s.r.l. Adhesive thermo-Plastic composition. (July 14th, 1995; Italy).

15th July, 1996.

l213/Mas/96.CMSComputersLtd.Timeofdaypower scheduler (TOD-PS).

li44/Mas/96. British Telecommunications Public Limited Company. A computer, booking system. (November 13, 1995; United Kingdom).

1245/Mas/96. A K Technical Laboratory, Inc. Air working method and system for various drive units of stretch-blow molding machine, (July 18, 1996; Japan).

1246/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. The use of aqueous polymer dispersions for modifying mineral building materials.

l1247/Mas/96. Novo Nordisk A/S. A modified enzyme with lipolytic activity. (July 14, 1995; Denmark).

1248/ Mas/96. Dr. Venkata Ravi Kumar Bandu. Noval immunochemical method to detect viruses.

16th July, 1996.

l249/Mas/96. Mandiappan. Hydraulically expandable (Method) flexi-sealing shutter (apparatus) by cable operation in irrigation for flood Gate, River Sluices, Canal Sluice etc.

I250/Mas/96. M. Andiappan. ANDY small car by assembling two wheller's parts onto designed chassis/ Frame.

1215/Mas/96. M. Andiappan. Non-IBR Boiler of 400 TPH 500 psig/350°C by one/all the five methods to produce saturated/super heated steam being within section 2, 6 of Indian Boiler Act, 1923.

1252/Mas/96. M. Andiappan. Coreless radiator (apparatus) to mix hot coolant (Liquid/Vapour/Gas) with air and separating (method) the hot air and cooled coolant or recirculation venting the hot air.

l253/Mas/96 Foscco International Limited. Tundish impact pad. (August 30, 1995; Great Britain).

1254/Mas/96. Grand Haven Stamped Products. Vehicle shifter. (August 3, 1995; U.S.A.)

l255/Mas/96. DSM NV. Branchel polymers. (August 4, 1995; U.S.A.).

1256/Mas/96. Caterpillar Inc. Method for manufacturing a coating additive. (August 31, 1995; U. S.A.).

1257/Mas/96. Norton Company Compression molding of abrasive articles using water as a temporary binder.

1258/Mas/96. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company. Rotating optical systems for laser machining apparatus. (August 9, 1995; United States).

1259/Mas/95. Sandoz Ltd. Boromic acid derivatives. (July 28, 1995; Great Britain).

1260/Mas/96. Maschinenfabrik Rieter AG. Method and device for transporting of cops away from a spinning frame. (September 1, 1995; Germany).

l7th July, 1996.

1261/Mas/96. B. Raja Rao Round rod earth electrodes with holes.

1262/Mas/96. Hoogovens Staal BV. Method and apparatus for producing pig iron by smelting reduction and method of obtaining such a plant (July 19, 1995; Dutch).

1263/Mas/96. Linde Aktiengesellschaft, Process and apparatus for the variable production of a gaseous pressurized product. (July 21, 1935; Germany).

1264/Mas/96. British Telecommunication Public Limited Company. Telephone exchange. (July 17, 1995; Great Britain).

1265/Mas/96. Gersan Establishment. Marking diamond, (July 17, 1995; United Kingdom).

1266/Mas/96. ABB Management AG. Meltdown apparatus. (July 24, 1995; Germany).

1267/Mas/96. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, Amorphous, transparent sheet of a crystallizable thermoplastic having high standard viscosity. (August 2, 1995; Germany).

1268/Mas/96. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft. Process for carrying out cross-coupling reactions, (July 25, 1995; Germany).

13th July, 1996,

1269/Mas/96. Vadivel Moopanar Murugesan. A mannual fertilizer and seed sprayer.

1270/Mas/96. NEC Corporation, Radio selective call receiver having function to detect power voltage.

1271/Mas/96. Honda Giken Kogyo Kabju-hiki Kaisha. Steering bottom bridge of cast iron for use in steering assembly.

1272/Mas/96. Paduchuri Pratap. A modular frame assembly for doors, window, ventilators and the like.

1273/Mas/96. SMS Schloemann-Siemag Aktiengesellschaft Upsetting tool of a pair of upsetting tools for the deformation of continuously cast slabs in a slab upsetting press. (July 19, 1995; Germany),

1274/Mas/96. Saes Getters S.p.A. Combination of getter materials and device for containing the same.

1275/Mas/96. Qualcomm Incorporated, Adaptive despreader.

1276/Mas/96. Exedy Corporation, Damper disc assembly having a friction limechanism with improved friction elements and opting members for vibration dampening, the spring members having improved spring seals, (July 24, 1995; Japan).

1277/Mas/96. Roitt Ivan Maurice; Peter John and Lund Torben. Substances and their medical use. (July 19, 1995; Great Britain).

1278/Mas'/96. Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Method and apparatus for the production of fibers and materials having enhanced characteristics. (August 2, 1995; U.S.).

1279/Mas/96. Novo Nordisk. Treatment of fabrics. (July 19, 1995; Denmark).

1280/Mas/96. British Telecommunications Public Limited Company. Mobile radio systems,

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1281/Mas/96 Hutchinson. A pipe for conveying fuel. (July 20; 1995; France).

1282/Mas/96. Elf Atochem SA, Thermoplastic compositions with improved fire resistance. (July 21, 1995; France).

1283/Mas/96. Henkel Corporation Oxime containing inhibitors for acid pickling.

1284/Mas/96. S3, Incorporated, Dual image computer display controller. (January 8, 1996; U.S.).

1285/Mas/96. British Telecommunications Public Limited Company. Processing a video signal so as to modify an image represented thereby.

1286/Mas/96. Koei Chemical Company Limited. Process for producing pyrazine compound.

1287/Mas/96. British Telecommunications Public Limited Company, Transmission of digital signals. (July 21, 1995; U.k.).

1238/Mas/96. Institute Francais Du Petrole. A process for the separation of alpha-olefins by distillation of an effluent comprising ethylene and 1-burene.

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1289/Mas/96. T. Stanes & Company Limited, Storage vessel system.

1290/Mas/96. T. Stanes & Company Limited. Storage pot.

1291/Mas/96. Mitsubishi Denki kabushiki Kaisha. electric resistance element exhibiting voltage nonlincarity characteristic and method of manufacturing the same.

1292/Mas/96. Chicago Metallic Continental NV. Method for forming walls and the like and stiles and panels, for use therein.

1293/Mas/96. Aluminium Pechiney. Process for purifying sodium aluminate solutions containing sodium oxalate. (July 20, 1995; France).

1294/Mas/96.Sandoz Ltd. Insecticidal matrix and process for preparation thereof (August 25, 1995; U.S.A.).

1295/Mas/96. Canon Kabushiki Kaisha. Semiconductor substrate and process for production thereof, (July 21, 1995; Japan).

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1297/Mas/96. Sumitomo Chemical Company Limited. Non-aqueous electrolyte and lithium secondary battery. (July 25, 1995; Japan).

1298/Mas/96. Excel Machine Tools The Ltd.. Improvements in or relating to coffins.

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1299/Mas/96. Moare Products Co. A parallel oscillator. (August 29, 1991; Canada).

1300/Mas/96. Pilkington PLC. A method of coating glass, (July 25, 1995; U. K.).

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1302/Mas/96. British Telecommunications public Limited Company, A method and apparatus for controlling call acceptance in a telecommunications network. (October 11, 1995; Great Britain).

1303/Mas/96. Gersan Establishment. Examining diamond, (July 24, 1995; U. K.).

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1307/Mas/96. BASF Corporation. Heteric EO/PO block copolymers as adjuvants for pesticidal formulations.

24th July. 1996

1308/Mas/96. Bracco Sp A. Process for the manufacturing of iodinated contrast agents. (July 25, 1995; Italy).

1309/Mas/96. Dispensing Containers Corporation. Thin walled cover for aerosol container and method of making same. (July 25, 1995; U. S.).

1310/Mas/96. Thornycroft Giles & Co. Inc, Load transportation. (July 25, 1995; U.K.).

1311/Mas/96. Thornycroft Giles & Co, Inc.. Load Transportation. (July 25, 1995; U. K.).

1312/Mas/96. Institute Francais Du Petrols. Catalyst based on a mordenite zeolite modified with cerium, and its use in the isomerisation of an aromatic C8 cut.

1313/Mas/96. Daewoo Electronics Co., Ltd.. Method and apparatus for pre-compensating an asymmetrical picture in a projection system for displaying a picture, (July 25, 1995; Korea).

25th July, 1996

1314/Mas/96. Simon Selvaraj. "SING-N-SIGN" Turn-indicator.

1315/Mas/96. Chandrasekar Balagopal. A process for the recovery of active principles from curcuma longa having antiviral applications.

1316/Mas/96. Chandrasekhar Balagopal. A process for the preparation of non toxic biocompatible "PEN"-BOND"—adhesive cement for the bonding of articles made of plasticised, semi rigid or rigid polyvinyl chloride.

1317/Mas/96. Ebara Solar. Inc. Structure and fabrication process for an aluminum alloy juction self-aligned back contact silicon solar cell. (November 22, 1995; United States).

1318/Mas/96. YKK Corporation. Lock slider for slide fastener. (July 31, 1995; Japan).

1319/Mas/96, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company. Structured surface light extraction overlay and illumination system. (August 23, 1995; U.S.).

1320/Mas/96. Wacker-chemie GmbH. Precrosslinked silicons elastomer particles with an organic-polymer shell as a formulation constituent in powder coatings.

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1322/Mas/96. Daewoo Electronics Co. Ltd. Anti-lock braking system capable of recording the operating; conditions of elements thereof and recording method therefor. (July 28, 1995; Rep. of Korea).

1323/Mas/96. Zellweger Luwa AG. Device for monitoring a moving yarn.

1324/Mas/96. Zellweger Luwa AG. Yarn sensor.

1325/Mas/96. Reel S.r.l. Motorized head for processing threads. (July 26, 1995; Italy).

1326/Mas/96. Pechiney Rhenalu. Process and device for starting a machine for continuous casting between rolls. (August 3, 1995; France).

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1328/Mas/96. O'Hare, Peter Francis Joseph. Transport proteins and their uses. (July 28, 1995; Great Britain),

1329/Mas/96. International Mobile Satellite Organization. Spot beam location method and apparatus, duly 28, 1995; Great Britain).

1330/Mas/96. NEC Corporation. Repeat call message transmission radio pager with front and deactivated following reception of a message. (July 27, 1995; Japan),

1331 /Mas/96. Idemitsu Petrochemical Co.,. Ltd. Plated molded article and process for producing a plated molded article. (July 28, 1995; Japan).

1332/Mas/96. Daewoo Electronics Co, Ltd. Reducing valve. (July 29, 1995; Korea).

1333/Mas/96. Daewoo Electronics Co, Ltd. Method and appartus for testing internal circuit. (July 28, 1995; Korea).

1334/Mas/96. Daewoo Electronics Co, Ltd. Head drum for a VCR. (July 28, 1995; Rep. of Korea).

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1336/Mas/96. British Telecommunications Public Limited Company. Packet routing. (July 28, 1995; Great Britain).

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1339/Mas/96. K. Nagarjuna Rao. High strength prestressed beams for long spans.

1340/Mas/96. Qualcomm Incorporated. Method and apparatus for generating and encoding line spectral square roots.

1341/Mas/96. Saint-Gobain Norton Industrial Ceramics Corporation. Modular Ceramic Igniter.

1342/Mas/96. Daewoo Electronics Co. Ltd. Sub-Woofer Module. (July 28, 1995) Rep. of Korea).

1343/Mas/96. Vaz Guy Andrew. Improved blast and fragment resistant safety boot-footwear. (August 1, 1995; Singapore).

1344/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Benzene derivatives having a heterocyclic radical.

1345/Mas/96. NEC Corporation. Computer connection available data wireless apparatus whh clock signal frequency variable function. (August 10, 1995; Japan).

1346/Mas/96. Herakus Sensor GmbH. Resistance thermometer. (October 30, 1995; Germany).

1347/Mas/96. Schlumberger Industries, Inc. Electronic metering device including automatic service sensing, (July 31, 1995; United States).

1348/Mas/96. Apparatebau Bothemuble Brandt. Heating sheet bundle for regenerative heat exchanges. (August 4, 1995; Germany).

1349/Mas/96. Svmphar S. A. Antineoplastic agents. (July 28, 1995; Switzerland).

31st July 1996

1350/Mas/96. Sanoj Rajan. A soap composition which can be used independently without the aid of water or any other substance and the method of making same.

1351/Mas/96. Rapoori Hemachander. New hand operated economic pin & clip improved device.

1352/Mas/96. Mannesmann Aktiengesellschaft. High speed thin slab rolling mill. (July 31, 1995; Germany).

1353/Mas/96. Maschinenfabrik Reinhausen GmbH. A method of regulating a tap selector switch. (Aug. 5, 1995; Germany).

1354/Mas/96. Schneider Limited. Electrical switching apparatus. (August 4, 1995; U.K.).

1355/Mas/96. Tanabe Seiyaku Co. Ltd., Camptothecin derivatives. (August 2, 1995; Japan),

1356/Maa/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Multimetal oxide materials.

1357/Mas/96. Class Kommanditgesollschaft auf Aktien, Drive system for caterpillar vehicle, (August 8, 1996; Germany).

1358/Mas/96. Usinor Sacilor (Societe Anonyme) Immeuble and Thyssen Stahl Aktiengesellschaft, (August 18, 1995; France).

1st August 1996

1359/Mas/96. Thirumalai Anandampillai Vijayan. An improved washing machine,

1360/Mas/96. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft. Antiadhesive piperidine and pyrrolidinecarboxylic acids. (October 9, 1995; Germany).

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1365/Mas/96. Schlumberger Industries S.A. A single jet liquid meter with improved driving torque, (August 4, 1995; France).

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1367/Mas/96. Fischerwerke Artur Fischer GmbH & Co. KG. Impact-type anchor. (August 4, 1995; Germany).

1368/Mas/96. Fosroo International Limited. Polyester resin compositions and uses thereof. (August 4, 1995; United Kingdom).

1369/Mas/96. Scovill Japan Kabushiki Kaisha. Pluck-resistance measuring instrument for snap members.

1370/Mas/96. Tablets (India) Limited. A synergistic rejuvenating and revitalising pharmaceutical composition.

1371/Mas/96. Tablets (India) Limited, A synergistic pharmaceutical composition for enhancing haemoglobin synthesis and zinc assimilation.

1372/Mas/96. Medical Science Systems., Inc. 1 Detecting genetic predisposition to periodontal disease.

1373/Mas/96. Miyachi Technos Corporation. Apparatus for controlling inverter resistance welding. (August 2, 1995; Japan).

1374/Mas/96. Canon Kabushiki Kaisha. Semiconductor substrate and fabrication method for the same. (August 2, 1995; Japan).

1375/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengeselschaft. Hydroximic acid derivatives, process for their preparation, and compositions comprising them,

5th August 1996

1376/Mas/96. Methanol Casacl S. A. process for the ammonia and methanol co production.

1377/Mas/96. Macropharm Gesellschaft Fur Pharmazeutische UND Diagnostische Praparte mbII. Compressive wound closure plaster.

1378/Mas/96. Qualcomm Incorporated. Method and apparatus for time division duplex pilot signal generation.

1379/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft Preparation of 1, 2-dimethyl-3, 5-diarylpyrazolium methylsulfates.

1380/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Catalyst systems of the Ziegler-Nata type.

1381/Mas/96. International Business Machine Corporation, Graphical user interface.

1382/Mas/96. YKK Corporation. Surface fastener and method for manufacturing the same. (August 30, 1995; Japan).

6th August 1996

1383/Mas/96.—Akzo Nobel NV. 11-substituted phenyl)-estra-4, 9-diene derivatives.

1384/Mas/96. Horst-Dieter Kummer. Use of PDE inhibitors in the treatment of urinary bladder diseased. (August 8, 1995; Germany).

1385/Mas/96.—Chicago Metallic Continental NV. Various methods for making a profile for supporting ceiling plates and for the thus obtained profiles.

1386/Mas/96. Chicago Metallic Continental NV. A method for making a composed profile and the thus formed profiles.

1387/Mas/96.. Innoflex Incorporated. Zippered film and bag.

1388/Mas/96. Grand Haven Stamped Products. Vehicle , shifter with mechanically connectable pivot. (August 23, 1995; United States).

1389/Mas/96. Urea Casale S.A. A device for producing urea.

7th August 1996

1390/Mas/96. Chinna Venkateshwar. Recovery of cadmium from silver processing units.

1391/Mas/96. Dr. Chinna Venkateshwar. Low cost smokeless wood burning chulah.

1392/Mas/96. YKK Corporation. Auto-lock slider for slide fastener. (August 31, 1995; Japan).

1393/Mas/96. Travancore Chemical & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. A process for manufacturing pure strontium carbonate.

1394/Mas/96. British Telecommunications Public Limited Company. Route finding in communications networks.

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1396/Mas/96. British Telecommunications, Public Limited Company. Route finding in communications networks.

1397/Mas/96. Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd. An automatic doffing equipment.

1398/Mas/96. Nihon Nohyaku Co. Ltd., A compositon for regulating plant growth and a method for application thereof. (August 12, 1995; Japan).

8th August 1996

1399/Mas/96. Chinna Venkateshwar, Chemo thermal energy from aluminium oxide.

1400/Mas/96. Chinna Venkateshwar. High resolution microscope.

1401/Mas/96. C. Venkateswar. C. Venkateswar's new process for recycling the (Aluminium waste) sludge of anodising and other industries.

1403/Mas/96. Ramiah Subramanian. Fin attached wheel unit for generating electricity from seawaves.

1403/Mas/96. Saint-Gobain/Norton Industrial Ceramics Corporation Zirconia disk substrate having high surface finish.

1404/Mas/96. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company. Electroluminescent lamp using multilayer optical film. (August 11, 1995; U.S.).

1405/Mas/96. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company. Stress control for termination of a high voltage cable., (September 6, 1995; U.S.).

1406/Mas/96 Dana Corporation. Seal and seal guard assembly for universal joint. (December 26, 1995; United States).

1407/Mas/96. Japan Exlan Company Limited. Wet-spinning spinneret, (August 21, 1995; Japan).

1408/Mas/96. Daewoo Electronics Co, Ltd., Airbag system. (August 18, 1995; Korea).

9th August 1996

1409/Mas/96. Vermont American Corporation. Cemented tungsten carbide substrate with enhanced surface to receive chemical vapor deposited diamond film, and method of making same. (August 11, 1995; United States).

1410/Mas/96. Vijai Electricals Limited. An apparatus for multiply winding of amorphous alloy ribbon.

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1412/Mas/96. Enamelon Inc. Stable single-part compositions and the use thereof for remineralization of lessons in teeth.

12th August 1996.

Limited. A process for the preparation of a cleaning composition for toilets, wash basins and ,the like, from industrial waste/byproducts.

1414/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Fungicidal mixtures. (August 17, 1995; Germany).

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1416/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Fungicidal mix ture. (August 17, 1995; Germany).

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1420/Mas/96. Qualcomm Incorporated, Apparatus and method for controlling transmission power in a cellular, communication system.

1421/Mas/96. Robert Bosch GMBH. Tubular bag machine.

1422/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Mass transfer in plate columns and apparatus for this purpose. (August 17, 1995; Germany).

1423/Mas/96. DSM N.V. Catalyst system for the preparation of a rubbery copolymer. (August 21. 1995; Netherlands).

1424/Mas/96, G.O.R. Applicazioni Speciali S. p A. I. Themoforming mold with trimming movable side blades. (August 21, 1995; Italy).

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1425/Mas/96. Nateri Kalidas, N. Bhanumahtidas and Penumatcha Venkata Ramachandra Raju. A hydraulic cement compositoin.

1426/Mas/96. F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG. Novel piperidines (September 7, 1995; Switzerland).

1427/Mas/96. A K Technical Laboratory, Inc. Process for injection molding a perform of a polyester resin injection screw and process tor stretch blow molding the same. (August 14, 1996; Japan).

1428/Mas/96. Schneider Electric S.A. Current sensor and electrical apparatas including it,

1429/Mas/96. Henkel Corporation. Storage stable autodepositable dispersins of epoxy resins and process therefor and therewith. (August 16, 1995;U.S.)

1430/Mas/96. Henkel Corporation. Smokeless two-cycle engine lubricants, (August 22, 1995; U.S).

143/Mas/96. Barrard Stewart. Method and apparatus for cleaning roots, tubers, bulbs and the like.

14th August, 1996.

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1433/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Fungicidal mixtures.

1434/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Acid disazo dyes (August 17, 1995; German).

1435/Mas/96. Norton Company. High speed cutting belts

1436/Mas/96. Wei Meng Industrial Co., Ltd. Control device for a latch needle of a knitting machine.

1437/Mas/96. Wei Meng Industrial Co,, Ltd. Drafting units for double knitting machine.

1438/Mas/96. Novo Nordisk A/S. Method for preparing polypeptide Variants.

1439/Mas/96. Sandoz Ltd. Bacillus Thuringienses sporulation gene.

1140/Mas/96. Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. A refrigerator with a spirola cool air dispersing device, (August 19, 1995; Korea),

11441/MAS/96. SMS Schloemann-Siemag Aktiengesellschaft. Method of compensating forces in roll stands resulting from horizontal movements of the rolls. (August 13, 1995; Germany.

1442/MAS/96. Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. A refrigerator with on air guide for a cool air dispersing device, (August 19, 1995; Korea).

1443/MAS/96. Samsung Electronics Co, Ltd. A refrigerator with a cool air dispersing device, (August 19, 1995; Korea).

16th August, 1996

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1445/MAS/96. Ason Engineering Inc. Improved process and apparatus for producing non-woven webs

1446/MAS/96. Steel Wheels Limited. Vehicle Wheel Rim. (August 16, 1955; Great Britain).

1447/MAS/96. Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien. O/W emulsifiers. (September 11, 1995; German).

1448/MAS/96. Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien. A process for the production of water and dust-free sugar surfactant granules. (September 15, 1995; German).

1449/MAS/96. Energy Biosystems Corporation, DsZD utilization in desulfurization of DBT by Rhodococcus sp. IGTS8. (September 21, 1995; U.S.A.)

1450/MAS/96. International Business Machines Corporation. System and method for dynamically varying lew level file system operation timeout parameters in network systems of variable bandwidth. (October 10, 1995; United Slates).

1451/MAS/96. International Business Machines Corporation. Linear pump. (August 30, 1995; United States).

1452/MAS/96. Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaishu. Fuel supplying apparatus.

1153/MAS/96. Rieter Ingolstadt Spinner-eimaschinenbau Aktiengesellschaft. Fleece guide with lateral guidance in the entry regien. (October 16, 1995; Germany).

19th August 1996

1454/Mas/96. Electronics Research & Development Centre. A device for the storage and retrieval of electrical energy.

1455/Mas/96. Ramaswamy Chettiar Sennaiyan Chettiar Ponnuswamy Chettiar Ayyathurai. An air compressor.

1456/Mas/96. Leon B. Kassman. Condom applicator and packaging.

1457/Mas/96. Japan Tobacco Inc. Amide compounds and use thereof. (August 22, 1995; Japan),

1458/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Use of lipids as aids in the production of solid drug forms by molt extrusion. (August 25, 1995; Germany).

1459/Mas/96. Novo Nordisk Biotech Inc. Purified corprinus Inccases and nucelic acids encoding some. (August 25, 1995; United States).

1460/Mas/96. KCI Konecranes International OY. Method and apparatus for controlling the loading element and load of a crane. (August 30, 1995; Finland).

1461/Mas/96. Enichem Sp A. Cyclopentadienyl derivatives and process for their preparation. (August 30, 1995; Italy).

1462/Mas/96. Novo Nordisk A/S. Tooth bleaching. (August 18, 1995; Denmark).

20th August 1996

1463/Mas/96. R. Babu Ganesh. An oar with free fins.

1464/Mas/96. R, Babu Ganesh, Smoking reliever.

1465/Mas/96. International Business Machines Corporation. Framework for manufacturing logistics decision support, (October 27, 1995; U.S.).

1466/Mas/96. Robert Bosch GmbH. Hydraulic vehicle brake system with anti-lock device.

1467/Mas/96. Ictop Entwsicklungs GmbH. Procedure for drying silicon. (August 23, 1995; Germany).

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1469/Mas/96. Sanvo Electric Co. Ltd.. Absorption refrigerating apparatus control method.

1470/Mas/96. Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd., Absorption type refrigerating apparatus.

1471/Mas/96. Abraham Everathukizhakethil Joseph. A device for shredding materials.

21st August 1996

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1473/Mas/96. Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited. Pyridazin-3-one derivatives, their use, and intermediates for their production. (August 21, 1995: Japan).

1474/Mas/96. SMH Management Services AG. Timepiece comprising a control mechanism with a stem and a pull-out piece. (September 4, 1995; Switzerland).

1475/Mas/96. Wacker-Chemie GmbH. Mesoscopic organopolys loxane particles with chemically bonded-on metal compounds. (September 28, 1995; Germany).

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1481/Mas/96. Lucas Industries Public Limited Company, Brake adjuster mechanism.

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1483/Mas/96. Basf Aktiengesellschaft. Preparation of chlorine. (September 12, 1995; German).

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1485/Mas/96 BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Separating oil butanol and dibutyl ether with the aid of a two-presshure distillation. (August 30, 1995; German).

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1488/Mas/96. Kun-Hee Suh. Fence holding block and method for making a fence using such a block. (August 29, 1995; Korea).

l489/Mas/96. Ciba-Geigy AG. Novel2. 3-dioxo- 1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydro quinoxalinyl derivatives, (August 31, 1995; Swiss).

1490/Mas/96. Ouadrise Limited. Emulsion fuels and their use in gas turbines, (August 3, 1995; Great Britain).

1491/Mas/96 Mannesmann Aktiengesellschaft. Process and device for feeding bulk material in a rotary hearth furnace.

1492/Mas/96. Maschinenfabrik Rieter AG Spinning frame with central drawing drive. (October 11, 1995; Switzerland).

1493/Mas/96. World Wide Stationery Manufacturing Company Limited, A ring binder.

1494/Mas/96. World Wide Stationery Manufacturing Company Limited. A ring binder.

36th August, 1996

1495/Mas/96. Kimberly-Clark Corpoartion. Protective cover fabric including nonwovens.

1496/Mas/96. Wenger Manufacturing Inc., Short length tapered extrusion cooking device.

1497/Mas/96. Societe Des Products Nestle S.A. Method and apparatus for preventing agglomeration.

1498/Mas/96. Eduard Kustera Maschinenfabric GmbH & Co. KG. A method of dyeing extile webs of polyester fibres or mixtures of polyester fibres and other fibres, and a coresponding jigger.

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1501/Mas/96, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company. Epihalohvdrin electrical stress controlling material. (September 6, 1995; U.S.A.).

1502/Mas/96. ECC International Inc. Acid resistant calcium carbonate composition containing an aluminium salt and uses therefor. (August 24, 1995: U.S.A.).

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1506/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Production of flame-resistant flexible polyurethane foams, (September 2, 1995; German).

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1509/Mas/96 Oualcomm Incorporated, Dual-band antenna system.

29th August 1996.

1510/Mas/96. Yasuaki Sakamoto. Mold for pressing and molded glass substrate for computer memory by using it.

151l/Mas/96. Maschinenfabrik Rieter AG. Range of spinrile types for ring spinning frames. (September 28, 1995; Germany).

1512/Mas/96. BASF Aktilengesellschaft Separation by rectification of unsaturated carboxylic acids (September 28, 1995; Germany) .

1513/Mas/96 BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Preparation of Chlorine for hydrogen chloride (September 12, 1995 Germany) .

1514/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Fsterification of (meth) acrylic acid with an alkanol. (September 28, 1995; Germany).

1515/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Esterification of (meth) acrylic acid with an alkanol. (September 26, 1995; Germany).

1516/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Dye mixtures comprising methine and anthraquinone dyes. (September 7, 1995; Germany).

1517/ Mas/96. Sanyo Chemical Industries Ltd. Spin finish for synthetic fibers and synthetic fibers. (October 11, 1995; Japan).

1518/Mas/96. Richard L Stogner. Cap for head wear having an internal pocket. (August 14, 1996; United States).

1519/Mas/96. Henkel Corporation. Precoat conditioning treatment for autodeposition particularly over steel and zinc alloy coated substrates, (September 6, 1995; U.S.A.).

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1533/Mas/96. F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG. Novel sulfonyl-aminopyrimidines. (October 12, 1995; Switzerland).

1534/Mas/96. F Hoffmann-La Roche AG, Cephalosporin derivatives.

1535/Mas/96. Chuan-tien Cheng, Apparatus for driving a carriage of a shuttle in a weaving loom.

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1555/Mas/96. Osmania University. Process of producing cephamycin C by solid State fermentation.

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1558/Mas/96. Yesudas K. C. D'Cruz. Improved wicks stove.

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1561/Mas/96. Monsanto Company. Process for preparing hemipotassium phosphate.

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1582/Mas/96. Stork Comprimo B.V. Method and apparatus for degassing salful. (September 15, 1995; Netherlands).

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1584/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Continuous preparation of alkyl esters of (meth) acrylic acid and apparatus for this purpose. (September 28, 1995; Germany).

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11th September 1996

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1591/Mas/96. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. The selective separation and recovery of chlorine from gas mixtures. (October 4, 1995; Germany).

1592/Mas/96. AT&T Corp. Weatherable outside electronic device enclosures.

1593/Mas/96. Ahlstrom Machinery Corporation. Method and apparatus for cleaning a fiber pulp washer from stickies. (September 11, 1995; Finland).

12th September 1996

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13th September 1996

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1602/Mas/96. Widia (India) Limited,- A method for production of composite mixtures.

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1604/ Mas/96. Widia (India) Limited. Surface and subsurface modification of the hardmetal to get wear resistant surface layers and tough intermediate layers in the sintering process.

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1607/Mas/96. Shivaputra Gurappa Bellad. Rotary tiller.

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1615/Mas/96. Japan Tobacco Inc. Benzamidoxime derivatives and medicinal use thereof.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

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स्वीकृत सम्पूर्ण विनिर्देश

एतद्द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि सम्बद्ध आवेदनों में से किसी पर पेटेंट अनुज्ञान के विरोध करने के इच्छुक कोई व्यक्ति, इसके निर्गम की तिथि से चार (4) महीने या अधिम ऐसी अवधि जो उक्त 4 महीने की अवधि की समाप्ति के पूर्व पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के तहत विहित प्रपत्र 14 पर आवेदित एक महीने की अवधि से अधिक न हो, के भीतर कभी भी नियंत्रक, एकस्व को उपयुक्त कार्यालय में ऐसे विरोध की सूचना विहित प्रपत्र 15 पर दे सकते हैं। विरोध संबंधी लिखित वक्तव्य, उक्त सूचना के साथ अथवा पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के नियम 36 में यथा विहित इसकी तिथि के एक महीने के भीतर ही फाइल किए जाने चाहिए।

"प्रत्येक विनिर्देश के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए वर्गीकरण, भारतीय वर्गीकरण तथा अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय वर्गीकरण के अनुरूप हैं।"

रूपांकन (चित्र आरेखों) की फोटो प्रतियां यदि कोई हो, के साथ विनिर्देशों की अंकित अथवा फोटो प्रतियों की आपूर्ति पेटेंट कार्यालय, कलकत्ता अथवा उपयुक्त शाखा कार्यालय द्वारा विहित लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार जिसे उक्त कार्यालय से पत्र व्यवहार द्वारा सुनिश्चित करने के उपरांत उसकी अदायगी पर की जा सकती है। विनिर्देश की पृष्ठ संख्या के साथ प्रत्येक स्वीकृत विनिर्देश के सामने नीचे वर्णित चित्र आरेख कागजों को जोड़कर उसे 2 से गुणा करके, (क्योंकि प्रत्येक पृष्ठ का लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार 2/- रु. है) फोटो लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार का परिकलन किया जा सकता है।

Ind. Cl. : 39L 177481

Int. Cl.[4] : C 09 C 3/06; 3/08.

PIGMENT COMPOSITION OF IMPROVED DISPERSIBIL1TY IN THERMOPLASTIC RESINS.

Applicant : KERR-MCGEE CHEMICAL CORPORATION, A DELAWARE CORPORATION OF KERR-MCGEE CENTER, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHAMA 73125, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor: RODNEY DAVID STRAMEL.

Application No. 662/Cal/99 filed September 3, 1991.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A pigment composition of improved dispersibilty in thermoplastic resins comprising an inorganic pigment such as herein described having deposited thereon and physically or mechanically adhered thereto, an organophosphate ester treating agent corresponding to the general formula $[RO(R'O)x]_3PO$ wherin R is a monovalent lower aklyl radical containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, R' is a divalent hydrocarbon radical selected from the group consisting of ethylene and propylene radicals, and x is a number of from 1 to 15, said organophosphate treating agent being deposited upon said bigment in an amount of from 0.1 to 5 percent by weight based upon the weight of said pigment

(Com. 18 pages, Drwg. Nil)

Ind. Cl. : 179 G 177482

Int. C1.4 : —B 65 D 39/08.

A NOVEL LIQUID REFILL-TYPE CONTAINER.

Applicant : KABUSHIKI RAISHA HOSOKAWA YOKO, A COMPANY ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF 1APAN, OF NO. 11-5, NIBAN-CHO CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO-TO, JAPAN.

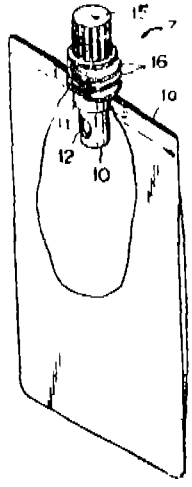
Inventor : TOORU ICHIKAWA

Application No. 123/Cal/1992 filed February 21, 1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents, Rules 1972). Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims

A novel liquid refill-type container which comprises a container body formed of aflexibel material and having an opening portion to be sealed, a mouth portion so as to project from the container body, a conduit portion connected with the mouth portion and adelivery unit secured to the opening portion to be sealed of the container body so that the conduit portion extends in on inner hollow portion of the container body, said liquid refill-type container being charcterized in that said conduit portion has one end continuously connected to the mouth portion and another end closed at least one hole positioned inside the container body at a portion in he vicinity of the sealed opening portion, said hole being closed by pressing the container body.



(Com. 18 pages. Drwgs. 4 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 172 D^1, $172C^4$, $172D^4$ 177483

Int. $Cl.^4$: D 0 1 H 1/18.

A SPINNING MACHINE.

Applicant: 1. FRITZ STAHLECRER, OF JOSEF-NFIDHART-STRASSE, 18, 7347 BAD UBERKINGEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; AND 2. HANS STAHLECKER, OF HALDENSTRASSE 20, 7334 SUSSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, BOTH ARE GERMAN NATIONAL.

Inventor : FRITZ STAHLECKER & HANS STAHLECKER.

Application No. 207/Cal/1992 filed March 30, 1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

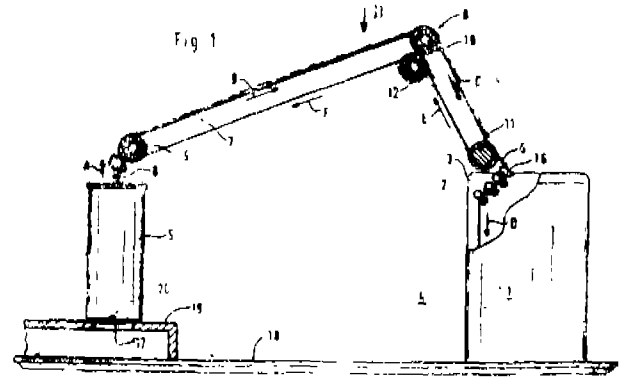
5 Claims

A spinning machine comprising :

a plurality of spinning stations for the spinning of slivers into yarns, the spinning stations having drafting units;

sliver supply cans, with an operating aisle arranged between the sliver supply cans and the spinning stations;

drivable transport belts 7, 23, 25, 27, 31, 32, 36. 40 positioned between the cans and the spinning stations for conveying the slivers between the cans and the spinning stations wherein the transport belts have a first section which extends from the area of the cans at least one of horizontally and ascending to a deflecting point, and a second section which extends from the deflecting point diagonally downward to the drafting units of the spinning machine such that the transport bels bridge the operating aisle in a roof-type manner, and wherein the slivers 6 rest loosely on the transport belts and are unclamped and unpressed on the transport belts, and further comprising means for preventing the slivers from leaving the transport belts in a lateral direction during transport of the slivers



(Com. 13 pages; Drwgs. 4 sheets)

Ind. Cl.: 69 D 177484

Int. $Cl.^4$: H01 H, 71/12.

MECHANISM OF AN AUTOMATIC SWITCH.

Applicant: LICENTIA PATENT-VERWALTUNGS-GMBH, OF THEODOR-STERN-KAI 1, D-6000 FRANKFURT AM MAIN 70, GERMANY, A GERMAN COMPANY.

Inventor : HELMUT HEINDORF & DIETMAR HILLEBRAND.

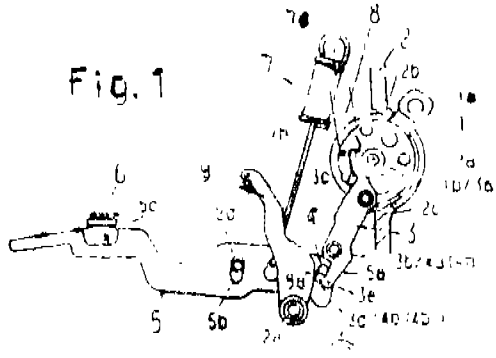
Application for Patent No. 292/Cal/1992 filed on 28th April 1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

Mechanism o£ an automatic switch, in which a contact lever (5), which is pivotable about an axle (2d) fixed to the housing of the mechanism and during the switching-on-operation bears against a toggle joint lever (3, 4), against the force of a spring (7) with its lever arm (5c) at the contact side into closed setting with a fixed contact member (6) by means of a manual operating knob (1) and the toggle joint lever (3, 4) which is articulated thereat to be pivotable and disposed in a stable position with almost straight over-dead-centre position of both of its joint arms i.e. stretch lever (3) and the round wire bracket (4) and tensionable to be self-retaining in this setting, as well as with a trigger lever (9), which is separately borne to be pivotable and through which an about right-angled loading of the toggle joint in direction of the dead-centre position is caused by way of a trigger cam (3d) formed at one joint arm and the supporting effect of the toggle joint lever (3, 4) can be cancelled so that the Contact lever (5) can pivot into the open setting by its lever arm (5c) at contact side due to the force of the spring (7(, characterised

thereby, that the toggle joint lever which is formed of the stretch lever (3- which is borne at the manual Operating lever (1) and a round wire bracket (.4) in its stable position retained by the spring (7) engaging at the contact lever (5) is disposed approximately in an over-dead-centre position solely by reason of an abutment surface (3e), which is arranged at the stretch lever (3) and matched with particular accuracy to both its bearing aclcs (3a, 3b) and the round wire barcket (4), that the abutment surface (3e), which limits the over-dead-ce-ntre (x) of the toggle joint lever (3, 4,) at the hoop shaft (4b,) at one end, is arranged in a place parallel to the trigger cam (3d) and directly there besides and that the roller-shaped trigger cam (3d) in the over dead-centre position is arranged at the stretch lever (3) congruently in exial direction with that free leg (4b) of the round wire bracket (4), which acts on the contact lever (5) in such a manner that the trigger cam (3d) and the leg (4b) arc guided together by the contact lever (5) about its axis (2d) on an exactly defined circular path of great radius during the switching-on operation and also during the manual switching-off at the manual operating toggle (1) and the trigger lever (9) displays a circularly arcuate trigger contour (9a) which is arranged concentrically with this circular path about the same centre axis (2d).



(Com. 20 pages, Drwgs 2 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 158 D & E. [L 11(2)] 177485

Int. Cl.[4] : B 61 F, 5/04.

RAILWAY (BOGIE WITH FRAME HAVING SELECTIVE DEFORMABILITY.

Applicant: USINES ET ACIERIES DE SAMBRE ET MEUSE, A FRENCH COMPANY, OF 59750 FEIGNIES. FRANCE.

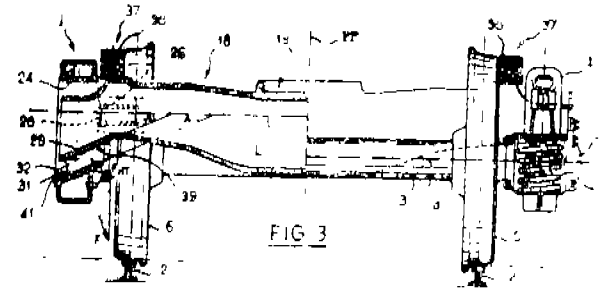
Inventor: JEAN LIENARD.

Application No. 331/Cal/1992 filed May 15, 1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims

Railway bogie comprising two sole-bars (.1) between which extend at least two axles (3) and, between the latter, a bolster (18), each end of which is joined respectively to one of the sole-bars (1) by a wedgeless articulated linkage which transmits a portion of the weight of the vehicle supported by the bolster (18) to the sole-bar (1) whilst permitting the sole-bar (1) clearance movements in a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the bolster, where as a lateral reference face (26) belonging to the sole-bar (1) is in frictional contact with a conjugate reference face (28) belonging to the bolster (18), these lateral and conjugate reference faces being transverse to the longitudinal direction (L) of the bolster, characterised in that the articulated linkage is arranged in order that the bolster (18) transmits, to the sole-bar (1), through the action of the said portion of the weight of the vehicle, a force (F) having a horizontal component (FHT) applying, one against the other, the lateral reference face (26) and the conjugate reference face (28)



(Com. 19 pages; Drwgs. 3 sheets)

Ind. Class - 90 I 177486

Int. Cl.[4] : B 32 B 17/1)

"A METHOD FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DECORATIVE LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS AND SAFETY SYNTHETIC POLYMERIC SHEETS AND SUBSTRATES".

Applicant & Inventor : AMITABHA RAY OF RABINDRANAGAR. P.O. LASKARPUR DIST : 74 PARGANAS (SOUTH) PIN-743515, WEST BENGAL, INDIA. AN INDIAN NATIONAL.

Application No. 364/Cal/1992 filed May 27, 1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4. Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office. Calcutta.

21 Claims

1. A method for the manufacture of decorative laminated safety glass and/or safety synthetic polymeric sheets and/or substrates comprising the steps of—

(a) selecting the required material as herein defined;

(b) providing the said selective material a geometric shape according to requirement by a circular saw ;

(c) making the said configured selective material dust free in a dust free chamber by spraying hot air on any one of the surface of the Raid selective material;

(d) the said dust free surface being thereafter acid washed for removing all unwanted dust spots present therein;

(e) the said acid washed surface is thereafter neutralised to obtain the requisite 7.5 PH of the said material surface by spraying sodium oxide;

(f) the said neutralised material surface is then sprayed with natural water at room temperature and thereafter dried by hat air and rag washed by roller to remove water marks if any;

(g) that on the said thoroughly cleaned surface of the material there is applied a selective adhesive as herein defined by a glue spreader ;

(h) that on the said adhesive applied surface there is provided a properly placed and positioned in relation to the said material a cleaned selective artistic profile laminate as herein defined;

(i) that the exposed surface of the said laminate is then dried by spraying hot air such that another layer of said selective adhesive is applied thereon by the glue spreader;

(j) that after applying the further layer of adhesive on the said laminate, a further layer of the said selective material is properly placed and positioned thereon in relation to the said selective material and the said laminate for bonding with each other by feeding the same into a hydraulic press; and

(k) that after effecting bonding and formation of the decorative laminated safety glass and/or safety synthetic polymeric sheets and/or substrates the same is cut to size according to requirement by a circular saw and finally parked from its disposal and appropriate use.

(Com. - 17 Pages; Drawings - Nil)

Ind. Class - 9E; 9F 177487

Int. Cl.[4] : C 22 C 38/02.

"A PROCESS OF PRODUCING HIGH-SILICON-CONTENT CORROSION-RESISTANT AUSTEN1TIC STEEL".

Applicant : KRUPP VDM GMBH OF PLETTENBERGER STR. 2, D-5980 WERDOHL, GERMANY, A GERMAN COMPANY.

Inventor : 1. DR. LEVIN, FELIX LVOVICH.
2. DR. GORONKOVA, AGNESSA DMITRIEVNA.
3. DR. KRASNYKH, VLADIMIR IVANOVICH.
4. ROLF KIRCHHEINER,
5. DR. MICHAEL KOHLER, &
6. DR. ULRICH HEUBNER,

Application No. 407/Cal/92 filed June 8, 1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4. Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A process of producing high-silicon-content corrosion-resistant austenitic steel characterised in adding alloying contents (in % by weight) of

max. 0.2 % C
10 to 25% Ni
K to 13 % Cr
6,5 to 8 % Si
0 to 10 % Mn and/or Co
Max. 0.010 % S
max. 0.025 % P

to iron

(Com. - 17 Pages; Drawings - 3 sheet)

Ind. Class - 32 E IIX (1) 177488

Int. Cl.[4] : C08F 220/118
C101 1/18. C 10 M 145/14.

"A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A COPOLYMER OF ETHYLENICALLY UNSATURATED CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTERS".

Applicant : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OF D 6230 PRANKFURT AM MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS. A CORPORATION ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OP THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventor : 1. MATTHIAS FRULL,
2. SIGMAR-PETER VON HALASZ
3. WERNER REIMANN,
4. JULIANE BALZER,
5. HORST GEISS.

Application No. 452/Cal/1992 filed June 25, 1992

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4/ Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

1. A process for the pmpparation of copolymer of ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic esters which comprises subjecting 50 to 99.9% by weight, preferably 70 to 99.9% by weight, of the monomer of the formula III

$$R^1R^2C = CR^3COOR^4 \qquad (III)$$

and 0.1 to 50% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 30% by weight, of the monomer of the formula IV

$$H_2C = C - Z - O - (CH_2 - CH - O)_m - R^6 \qquad (IV)$$

(with R^5 above the C, and R^7 below the CH)

to free radical polymerization in which

R^1 and R^2 independently of one another are hydrogen, phenyl or a group of the formula $COOR^4$,

R^3 is hydrogen, methyl or a group of the formula CH_2COOR^4,

or R^2 and R^3 together are C_4 - to C_7 - alkylene, and

R^4 is hydrogen, C_8 - to C_{40}-alkyl or C_8 to C_{40} - alkenyl,

with the proviso that recurring structural elements of the formula 1 contain at least one and not more than two carboxylic acid units of the formula $COOR^4$ or CH_2COOR^4 in one structural element.

R^5 is hydrogen or methyl,

Z is C_1 - to C_3 - alkyl,

R^6 is hydrogen, C_1 - to C_{30} - alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or $-C(O)-R^8$,

R^7 is hydrogen of C_1 - to C_{20} - alkyl,

R^8 is C_1 to C_{30}-alkyl, C_3 - to C_{30}-alkenyl, cycloalkyl or aryl and

m is a number from 1 to 60, preferably between 1 and 30, with the proviso that if R^6 is hydrogen, R^1 and R^2 are not simultaneously hydrogen by dissolving in an organic solvent and are polymerized at 30 to 150°C in the presence of a free radical initiator.

Compl. Specn. 23 Pages. Drgs. Nil

Ind. Class - 32 F (3C) 177489

Int. Cl[4] : C 07 C 39/06.

"METHOD OF MANUFACTURE p-NONYLPHENOL".

Applicant : INSTYTUT CIEZKIEZ SYNTEZY ORGNICZNEJ "BLACHOWNIA" OF 47-225 KEDZIERZYN-KOZLE, POLAND AND ZAKLADY CHEMICZNE "BLACHOWNIA", OF 47-225 KEDZIERZYN-KOZLE, POLAND, BOTH REGISTERED UNDER THE LAWS OF POLAND.

Inventor : 1. DR. MACIEJ KIEDIK,
2. MR. JOZEF KOLT,
3. MR.JERZY MARSZYCKI,
4. MR. ZBIGNIEW SWIDERSKI,
5. MR. EUGFNIUSZ ZAJAC.
6. MR. TEODOR BEK,
7. MRS. ANNA RZODECZKO,
8. MR. ANDRZEJ KRUEGRR,
9. MRS. TATIANA PERS and
10. MRS. JANINA OLKOWSKA,

Application No, 516/Cal/ 92 filed July 20, 1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A method to manufacture p-nonylphenol in a reaction of phenol with nonene in the presence of an acid ion-exchange resin. characterised in that the process is effected in two steps : (1) a mixture of phenol and propylene trimer containing not more than 2% by weight of inerts and 0.1% by weight of water are contacted in the presence of alkylation products, with a gel-type and /or macroporous cation exchanger at a temperature in the range 70-140 C; and

(2) a mixture containing 30-80% by weight of phenol, 1-25% by weight of nonene. 0.l-10% by weight of inerts, 0.01-1% by weight of water. 3-60% by weight of nonylphenonl up to 5% by weight of other by-products, in an amount

corresponding to 1-50% by weight of the stream of the post-reaction mixture withdrawn from the first step of the precess, is connected with a macroporous cation exchanger at a temperature in the range 80-100°C in the second step of the process;

the resulting post-reaction mixture being distilled to separate inerts and water, and the residue being combined with. the post-reaction mixture of the first step of the process and distilled to recover nonylphenol.

(Com - 10 pages. Drawings - Nil)

Ind. Class - 60 F 177490

Int. Cl.[4] : A 41 F 13/00.

"WOMAN'S STOCKING WITH SUPPORT".

Applicant & Inventor ; ALMA MARGARET IONES, A CITIZEN OF CANADA, OF R. R. 1. ALLISTON, ONTARIO, LOM 1AO, CANADA.

Application No. 366 /Cal/1993 filed June 1993.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A woman's stocking with support, comprising :

a pair of full length stockings having a normal cut top opening made of a stretchable material and a belt for support and for encircling the torso of the wearer, characterised by

each stocking having only a single stocking fastener disposed only at one point along the outside portion near the top opening edge for attaching to another fastener, and

said belt having only two belt fasteners, one belt fastener on each respective hip area, each belt fastener being detachably attached to said signle corresponding stocking fastener of said stocking, allowing the stockings to be stretched full length between the foot and the inner crotch of the wearer and between the inner crotch and the outside hip area of the wearer said stockings thereby being so held comfortably with a single attachment point disposed at the hip area of the wearer.

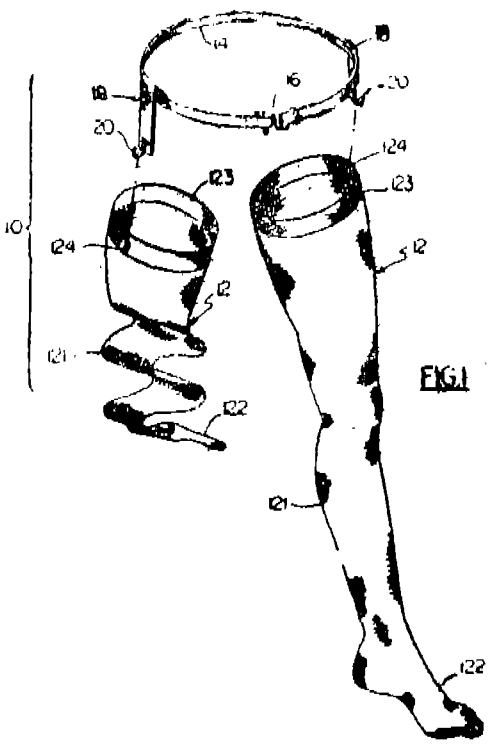


FIG.1

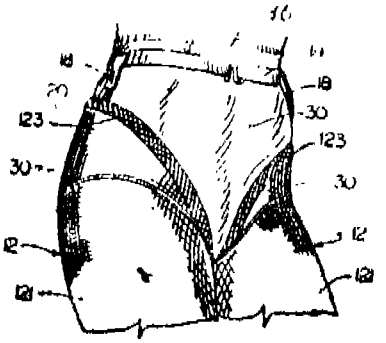


FIG.3

(Com.-18 pages: Drawings - 2 sheet)

Ind. Class.-157 D[5] [L] 177491

Int. Cl.[4] : E 02 B 9/00

RAIL PULLING DEVICE FOR LONGITUDINALLY SHIFTING THE RAILS OF A LAID TRACK".

Applicant : FRANZ PLASSER BAHNBAUMASCHINEN INDUSTRIEGELLSCHAFT m, b, H, A-1010 VIENNA, JOHANNESGASSE 3, AUSTRALIA, A COMPANY ORGANISED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF AUSTRIA.

Inventor : ENG. JOSEF THEURER

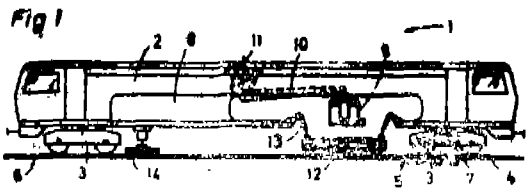
2. FRIEDRICH PATIL

Application No. 275/Cal/1991 filed April 4, 1991.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule A, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims

A rail pulling device for longitudinally shifting rails of laid tracks composing clamps which are pivotally mounted on a yoke extending transversely of the longitudinal axis of the rails and which respectively form pairs distanced from one another longitudinally of the rails, comprising clamping jaws designed for application to the rail, the two pairs of clamps which have pivot axes extending parallel being joined together by hydraulic drives, characterized in that a rail centring unit (25) comprising at least two hydraulic cylinders (27-29) operable independently of one another with dollies (30.39) designed for application to the rail and/or sleeper is connected to the yoke (15) in the vicinity of each pair (16) of clamps.



(Com. 18 Pages Drawings - 2 sheet)

Ind Class - 47 E, 47 C 177492

Int. Cl.[4] C 10 B 7/00, C 10 B 7/06, C 10 B 35/00
C .10 B 33/00

"A MACHINE FOR CLEANING COKE OVEN TOP IN A COKING PLANT".

Applicant : OTTO INDIA LIMITED, HAVING ITS REGISTERED OFFICE AT F/16, SECTOR-2, ROURKELA-769006, ORISSA, INDIA, AN INDIAN COMPANY.

Inventor : HORST WERNER KLEINERT.

Application No. 506/Cal/1991 filed on July 4, 1991.

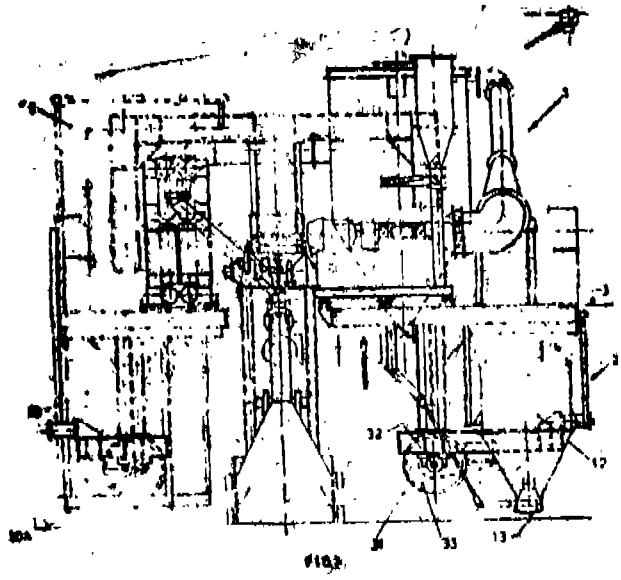
Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims

1. A machine for cleaning coke oven to pin coking plant for conversion of coal into coke, the said machine comprising :

(A) a stationary aspiration and de-dusting unit, installed on the main platform of the machine, having (1) a centrifugal fan with ids drive and silence for producing suction in a duct ending in a straight TEE connection to two electro-pneumatically operated shut-off gates projected underneath the platform;

(ii) a standard air-pulse hag chamber filter for cleaning the dust-containing air sucked-in by the machine, before the air is discharged in the atmosphere; (iii) an air-compressor to supply compressed air for cleaning the filter, (iv) adust collecting bin comprising a tapping device, an electro-pneumatically operated dust-discharge gale and a screw feeder placed underneath the platform, for discharging the dust collected in the bin into a hopper having an electro-pneumatically operated gate for feeding the dust from the hopper into the oven mouth or disposing the same in the manner as found suitable; and (v) power collectors for supplying electric power to the machine from the existing power lines; (B) a movable carraige unit, installed underneath the platform, having (i) a main frame of robust welded steel construction fabricated from plates, beams and channels; (ii) two suction nozzles as vacuum cleaners, each being connected to a suction shut-off gate through a flexible hose and movable in a vertical direction by means of a hydraulic cylinder connected to a nozzle carrier; (iii) a long-travel (L.T.) drive arrangement and hydraulic motor with a sprocket for moving the carriage, between the coke and pusher sides for the plant, having a number of wheels over the rails/tracks meant for movement of the coal-charging car of the plant, being located underneath the platform of the machine, by means of two driving units each being housed in a welded steel bogie carrying one squiral cage motor with speed reducer, brake, coupling and gear train, and a runner wheel; and (iv) an operator's cabin with the two bogies trailing therewith, underhung beneath the machine platform; and (v) hydraulic equipment for operating the machine; and (C) a cable drag chain, mounted on the platform for providing flexible connected between units (A) and (B), having in it (i) two suction hoses one each for the said two suction nozzles; (ii) four hydraulic hoses for supplying hydraulic fluid receiving from a hydraulic pump in unit (A) to the motor, brake and cylinders in unit (D); (iii) one pneumatic hose for supplying compressed air to said suction shut-off gates; and (iv) one multi-core electric cable for supplying electric power to the equipment in unit (B) ; wherein a number of limit switches are provided to restrict the displacement of all the movable mechanisms except the travel mechanism for the carriage unit and inter-locking arrangements are provided to prevent liny damage for the machine due to human errors in its operation, for example, by keeping the long-travel (L.T.) drive inoperative when any of the two suction nozzles is in operation.



(Com. - 15 Pages, Drawings - 3 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 194 C^2 177493

Int. Cl.[4]: H O 1 J 31/00.

"CATHODE-RAY TUBE HAVING SHRINK-FIT IMPLOSION PROTECTION BAND".

Applicant : VIDEOCOLOR S.p.A., A CORPORATION ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF ITALY OF CASELEA POSTALE 11, FRATTA ROTONDA, 03012 ANAGNI (FR), ITALY.

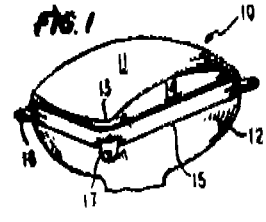
Inventor : ALFERDO MARESCA.

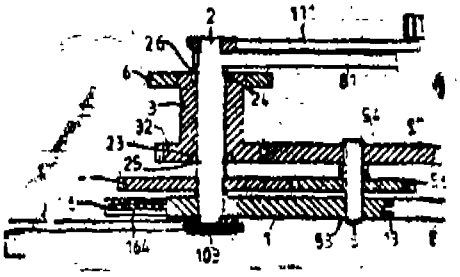
Application No. 623/Cal/1991 filed August 20, 1991.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A cathode-ray tube having a shrinkfit implosion protection band surrounding a portion of the envelope thereof and including a plurality of lugs for supporting said tube, said band having a stepped portion extending outwardly from said tube to form a cavity between said tube envelope and said stepped portion and said stepped portion having a smooth outer surface to which said lugs are attached by welds; characterized in that said stepped portion comprises a plurality of discrete embossments forming corresponding discrete cavities arranged between the edge of said band to only partially span the width thereof, said embossments having identations at the locations of said welds that extend into said cavities, and said cavities having depths greater than the depths of penetration of said indentations into said cavities. whereby said indentations remain out of contact with said tube envelope.





(Com, 7 Pages, Drawings- 2 sheets)

Ind. Class - 53 C 177494

Int. Cl.[4] : B 62M 11/02, B 62 M 11/04.

"GEAR TRANSMISSION MECHANISM FOR A BI-CYCLE".

Applicant & Inventor : TENG-HUI LU, A NATIONAL OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA, OF 29, NEI KENG, NEI SENG TSUN, TA LIAO HSIANG, FENG SHAN CHEN, KAOHSIUNG HSIEN, TAIWAN, R.O. CHINA,

Application No. 674/Cal/1991 filed September 6. 1991.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A gear transmission mechanism for a bicycle of the type having a bicycle frame comprised of a top tube, a down tube, a seat tube, a vertical tube, a seat stay and a bottom bracket, comprising :

a base supporting frame having one end connected to the down tube at the bottom a top edge connected to the vertical tube and the seat tube at the bottom and an opposite end coupled win an extension rod, said extension rod having a terminal end coupled with a spring means, said base supporting frame comprising two spaced axle holes, said two spaced axle holes including a first axle hole adjacent to the seat, tube and second axle hole adjacent to the down tube;

a connecting plate coupled 10 and cross over said extension rod, said connecting plate having one end connected to the seat stay at the bottom and an opposite end movably collected to the spring means on the terminal end of said extension rod;

a first axle fastened in said first axle pole on said base supporting frame, said first axle having two opposite ends disposed at the two opposite sides relative to said base supporting frame and coupled with two cranks and a key raising from the peripheral surface thereof at a suitable location, said two cranks each having a pedal coupled thereto the opposite end for pedaling:

a rear wheel hub mounted on said first axle and disposed at one side relative to said base supporting frame between said two cranks to support and carry the rear wheel of the bicycle, said rear wheel hub having a one-way gear at one end;

a first gear mounted on said first axle, disposed between said rear wheel hub and said base supporting frame and locked by the key on said first axle;

a second axle fastened in said second round hole on said base supporting frame, said second axle having an elongated key raising from the peripheral surface thereof;

a second gear mounted in said axle locked by the key thereon and engaged with said first gear on said first axle;

a third gear mounted on said second axle locked by the key thereon and engaged with said one-way gear on said rear wheel hub; and

wherein rotating said crunks couses rear wheel hub to be rotated by said first axle via said first, second and third gears and said second axle;

(Com,—13 Pages; Drawings—3 Sheets)

Ind. Cl.: 40F-IV(1) 177495

Int. Cl.[4] : C 04 F 1/60.

IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CAUSTIC SULFIDE LIQUOR WITH EXCESS NON-SULFIDIC ALKALINITY CONCENTRATION TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE CORROSION TO A NICKEL-BASED ALLOY SYSTEM.

Applicant: ZIMPRO PASSAVANT ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM, INC., A COMPANY INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF 301 WEST MILITARY ROAD ROTHSCHILD, WISCONSIN 54474 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor: RAVID ALAN BEULA, JOSEPH ALLEN M.OMONT WILLIAM MARVIN COPA.

Application No. 7l0/Cal/1991 filed September 19, 1991.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

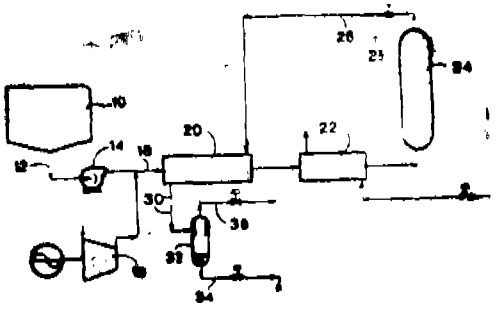
4 Claims

An improved process for the production of caustic sulfide liqour with excess non-sulfidic alkalinity concentration, by west oxidation treatment of the said liquor, so as to prevent exocessive corrosion to a nickel-based wet oxidation system, in which the wet oxidation of the said liquor is carried out, said process comprising the steps of;

(a) analyzing in the manner such as herein described, the caustic sulfide liquor for initial concentration of total alkalinity, total sulfides, mercaptans, COD, thiosulfate, total carbonate and pH to determine the amount of nonsulfidic alkalinity consumed by said liquor wet oxidation treatment;

(b) adding sufficient additional nonsulfidic alkalinity to said caustic sulfide liquor, in the form or alkali metal hydroxide, on in the form of alkali metal carbonate or bicarbonate, whereby the initial non-sulfidic alkalinity concentration plus additional nonsulfidic alkalinity concentration exceeds the non-sulfidic alkalinity consumed upon wet oxidation treatment as determined in step (a), whereby said excess of nonsulfidic alkalinity is ensured; and

(c) carrying out said treatment process of wet oxidation of said caustic sulfide liquor within said nickel-based alloy system, in recyclable manner, to destroy sulfides and mercaptans and to produce a treated liquor with excess non sulfidic alkalinity concentration thereby preventing excessive corrosion to said nickel-based alloy wet oxidation system, the pH range tor the treated liquor being maintained between 8 and 14.



(Com.: 20 Pages; Drawing : 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 129-H 177496.

Int. Cl.[4]: B 23 D 37/00, 39/00, 41/00, B 62 D 5/08, 5/083.

A MACHINE FOR - MACHINING BLIND-ENDED SLOTS IN A SLEEVE.

Applicant: A. E. BISHOP & ASSOCIATES PTY ; LIMITED, AN AUSTRALIAN CITIZEN, OF 19 BUFFALO ROAD, GLADESVILLE, NEW SOUTH WALES 2111, AUSTRALIA.

Inventor: (1) BISHOP ARTHUR ERNEST (2) SCOTT DAVID WILLIAM.

Application No. 871/Cal/199-1 filed November 20, 1991.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule 1972) Patent Office. Calcutta.

6 Claims

A machine for machining blind-ended slots longitudinally disposed within the bore of a sleeve, comprising a work holding spindle indexable about a rational axis, said spindle incorporating a work holding chuck for holding said sleeve, a cutting tool mounted on a cutting spindle the axis of said cutting spindle being offset from and at right angles to the rotational axis of said work holding spindle, means of supporting said cutting spindle for angular reciprocation, infeed means to permit said cutting tools to execute a succession of progressively deeper cutting and subsequent return strokes in relation to said bore of said sleeve, whereby after a series of indexation of said work holding spindle, said blind-ended slots are machined in a sleeve characterised in the provision of means slideable supporting said work holding spindle for movement along an axis parallel to said rotational axis of said work holding spindle and, means acting to disable said infeed means after said machining of all said slots is completed, and means to slide said work holding spindle axially relative to said cutting spindle a distance such that said cutting tool is radially axially clear of said bore.

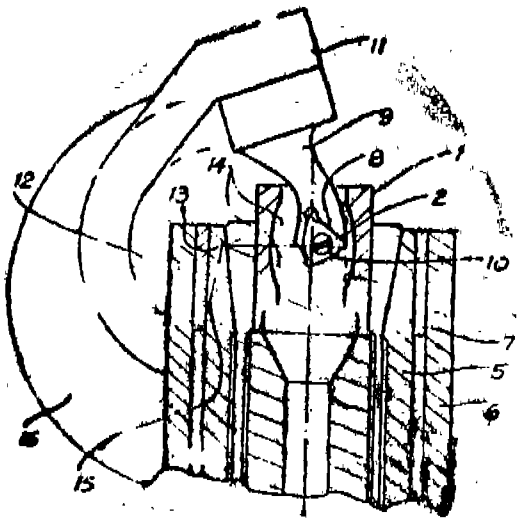


Fig 1

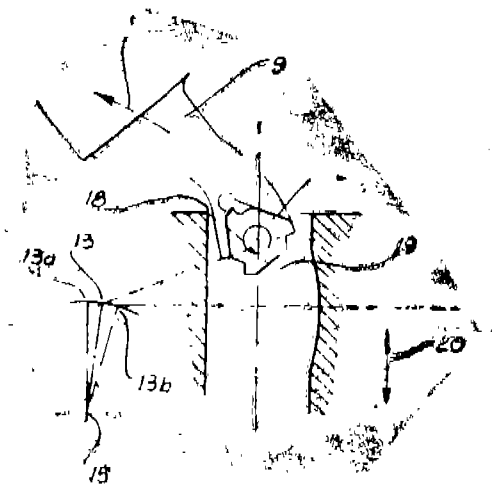
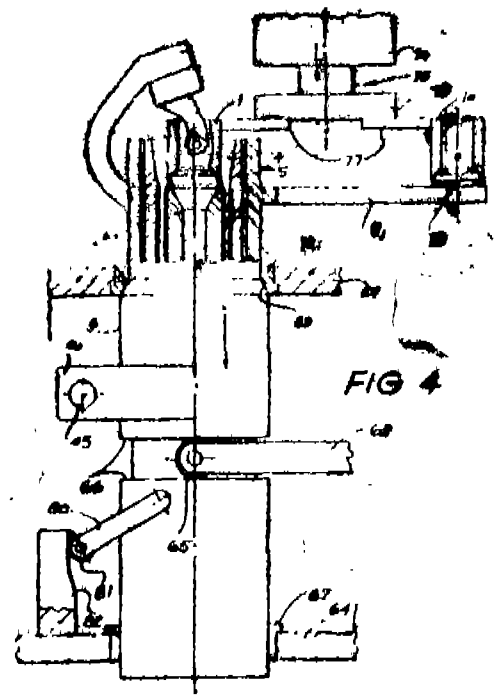


FIG. 2



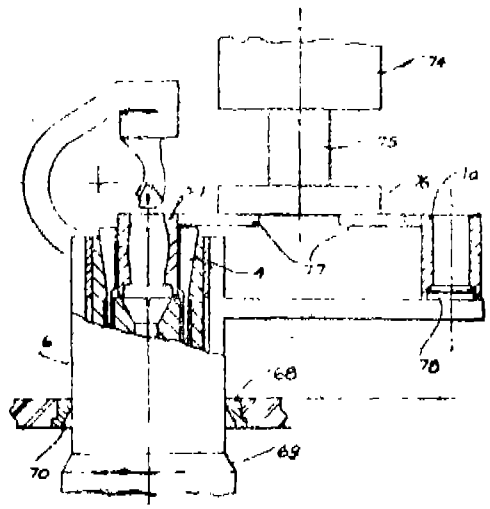


Fig. 5

(Com. : 18 Pages; Drawing : 6 sheets)

Ind. Cl.: 32 F_{2a} 4 32 F_{2c} 177497

Int. Cl.[4] : C07C 147/02, 147/12.

PROCESS FOR THE CONTINUOUS PREPARATION OF AMINOARYL OR AMINOALKYL B SULFATOETHYL SULFONES.

Applicant : HOECHEST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OF D 6230, FRANKFURT AM MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, A CORPORATION ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventor: LOTHAR SCHMITT, & RUDIGER BERTHOLD.

Application NO. 231/01/1991 filed April 6, 1992,

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rule 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for the continuous preparation of aminoaryl or aminoalkyl B-sulfatoethyl sulfones by reacting of the corresponding B-hydroxyethyl sulfones with sulfuric acid in a molar ratio of 1 : 1 to 1 : 1.1 5 at temperature above 120°C Wherein a mixture of a B-hydroxyethyl, sulfone with sulfuric acid is supplied to a fluidized bed of end product produced by recycling and mechanical stirring and is reacted at 100 to 200°C, preferably at 130 to 180°C, and under pressure of between 50-150 mbar.

(Com. : 6 Pages; Drawing : 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : $6A_3$, 107H 177498

Int. Cl.[4] : F 04 B 5/00.

A HERMETIC REFRIGERATION COMPRESSOR.

"Applicant: WHITE CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES, INC., A CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF 11770 BEREA ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44111 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

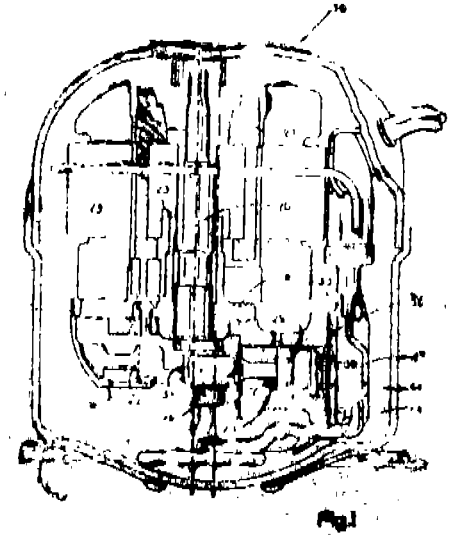
Inventor : DELMAR RAY RIFFE.

Application No. 336/Cal/1992 filed May 19, 1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

A hermetic refrigeration compressor comprising a cylinder block having an end surface, a cylinder bore extending through said cylinder block from said end surface and defining an axis perpendicular to said end surface a valve plate secured to said end surface and extending across said cylinder bare, a piston mounted for reciprocation in said cylinder bore, means to reciprocate said piston in said cylinder bore to and from said valve plate, a discharge port extending through said valve plate and opening into said cylinder bare characterized in that said piston (29) having an end face (30) extending adjacent said valve plate (36) said end face (JO) including a recess (49) portion with at least part of said recessed portion (49) being in alignment with at least part of said discharge port (38).



(Com : 16 Pages; Drawing : 3 sheets)

Ind. Cl : 28 E 177499.

Int. Cl.[4] : F 23 D 17/00.

LOW NO-X SHORT FLAME BURNER.

Applicant : THE BABOCCK & WILCOX COMPANY, A CORPORATION ORGANISED UNDER THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES Of AMERICA OF 1010 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : ALBERT DANIEL LARUE.

Application No. 363/Cal/1992 filed May 26, 1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

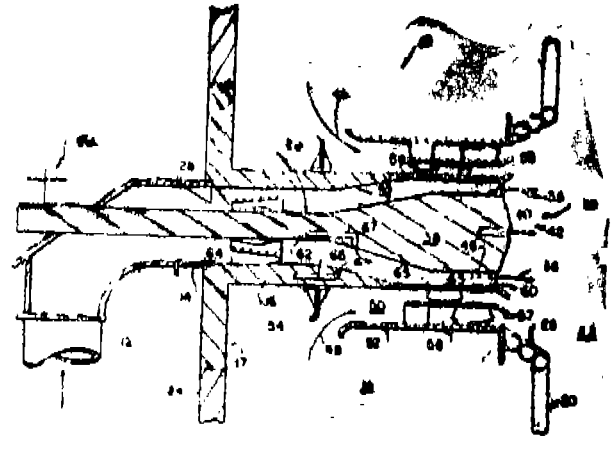
A burner for the combustion of a fuel plus air mixture, said burner comprising :

a nozzle pipe (16) having an inlet (14) for receiving a fuel plus primary air mixture, an outlet (36) for discharging the fuel plus air mixture, and an inner surface (32) which diverges along at least part of the length of said pipe (16) between said inlet (14) and said outlet (36) ;

a plug (,38) extending axially in said nozzle pipe (16) and defining an annular nozzle space in said pipe (16) for the passage of the fuel plus primary air mixture, said plus (38) having an outer surface (34) which diverges along a least part of the length of said plug (38) in said annular nozzle space and opposite the diverging position of said pipe (16) for diverting the fuel plus primary air mixture outwardly along said nozzle space; and

drive means (44) connected between said pipe (16) and said plug (38) for moving said pipe (16) and said plug (38) axially with respect to each other to change the cross-sectional area of the nozzle space at the diverging portion of said pipe (16) and said plug (38) so that the fuel plug primary air mixture moves at a different velocity near the diverging portions of the pipe (16) and the plug (38) ;

characterised in that the inner surface (32) of the nozzle pipe (16) and the outer surface (34) of the plug are provided with respective cylindrical portions (65, 63) downstream of the diverging portions thereof, and in that secondary air means (50) extend around said pipe (16) for supplying secondary air in an annular stream around the fuel plus primary air mixture discharged from said nozzle outlet (36), and in that means (67) are provided for supplying ducted air or recirculated gas from the outer surface of the plug (38) at the diverging portion thereof into the annular nozzle space.



(Com. : 16 Pages; Drawing: 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 68 B 177500.

Int. Cl.[4] : H 01 R 25/16.

COLLECTIVE CONNECTOR FOR ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.

Applicant : WAGO VERWALTUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH A COMPANY ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF GERMANY, OF HANSASTRASSE 27, D-4950 MINDEN, GERMANY.

Inventor: LOTHER ROLAND HENNEMANN & HANS JOSEF KOLLMANN.

Application No. 699/Cal/1992 filed September 28, 1992.

, Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules. 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

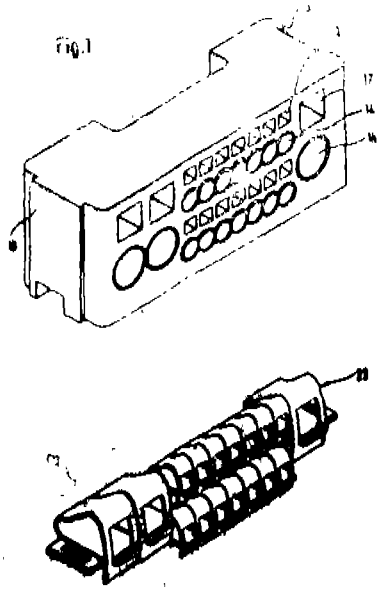
A collective connector for electrical distribution systems comprising :

a plurality of connecting terminals of the same potential all of which are mechanically and electrically connected with a current collecting bus bar, a majority of said connecting terminals receiving wire conductors of a smaller cross-section, and a minority of said connecting terminals receiving wire conductors of a larger cross-section.

characterised in that,

said current collecting bus bar comprises at least one section which is sub-divided into an upper deck and a lower deck running substantially parallel to each other, whereas other sections of the bus bar remain undivided and constitute at least one main deck.

said connecting terminals far receiving larger cross-section wire conductors being arranged on said main deck and said connecting terminals for receiving smaller cross-section wire conductors being arranged on said upper deck and said lower deck.



(Compl. Specn : 15 Pages; Drawing . 3 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 133A 177501

Int. Cl. : H02P. 7/00.

A MOTORIZED REVERSIBLE DRIVE.

Applicant : EATON CORPORATION, A CORPORATION ORGANISED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OR OHIO. HAVING IT PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS AT EATON CENTER, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114. UNITED STATES OOP AMERICA.

Inventor : JOHN PETER DUVE.

Application No. 1062/Cal/1990 filed on 27th Dec., 1990,

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

1. A Motorized reversible drive comprising:

(a) an alternating current drive motor having plural stator coil segments and adapted to have the rotor shaft of Bald drivemotor connected to a device to be driven;

(b) electromechanical programmer means operable to effect timed intermittent iperastion of saidmotor, said programmer means having:

(i) a timnig motor;

(ii) a rotatable cam:

(iii) advance means driven by said timing motor, said advance means operable to effect timed advancement of said cam;

(iv) switch means having a movable contact blade means operably movable between a first state closing a first set of electrical contacts and a second state opening said first set and closing a second set of contacts, said switch means series connected with said drive motor such that said second set of contacts reversed motor rotation from said first set;

(v) follower means operative in response to said advancement of said cam to move said contact blade means between said dirst and second states whereby said drive motor is intermittently rotated in apposite directions upon advancement off said cam.

(Compl. Specn. : 8 Page Drgn. 1 sheet)

Cl : 32 177502

Int. Cl. : C08K 5/59, C08K 13/02.

"A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FLAME RETARDANT CONCENTRATER".

Applicant : MONTELL NORTH AMERICA INC., OF 2801 CENTERVILLE ROAD, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE. U.S.A.

Inventors : (1) GUIDO BERTELLI
(2) PAOLO GOVERTI.

Application No. 796/Cal/1991 filed on 22nd October, 1991.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

1. A process for the preparation of flame retardant concentrates comprising reacting :

(a) bismuth or antimiony trichloride or tribromide. or their mixtures (reagent (a), with

(b) an amine or amines selected from the group consisting of 2-guanidine -benzimidazole, isophorone diamine, dicyandiamide, guanamine, melamine, piperazine morpholine, piperidine, optionally substituted with an alkyl, aryl or acyl group, urea and its alkyl or aryl derivatives, mono-, di- or tri-(polyoxyalkylen) amines, polyalkylenamines and compounds containing from 2 to 9 triazine rings which are condensed with or boded to one another through at least NH-group (reagent (b);

to obtain a complex of formula R.(MeX) Y, where R is e compound Selected from the amines above defined for (b), Me is bismuth or antimony, X it chorine or bromine and Y is a number from 0.2 to 4, in the presence of the liquid reaction medium and a polymer matrix made up of nonextruded particles of an olefin polymer or copolymer, selected from crystalline polypropylene having on isotactic index higher than 90, polyethylene and crystalline copolymers of propylene with ethylene and /or a CH=CHR' olefin, where R is a C-C alkyl radical, containing at least 85% by weight of propylene. said polymerised particles having a porosity greater ahan or equal to 15%, expressed as percent of void volume on the volume of the praticles; said regents (a) and (b) being in the total quantity from 3% to 50% by weight with respect to the total weight of concentrates; and said pricess being carried out at a temperature equal to the (liquid reaction medium boiling point.

(Compl. Specn. 28 pages; Drg. Nil)

Cl. : 136A + 136E 4+ 152E 177503

Int. Cl. : B 29 C 39/00, 41/00, C 08J 5/00, 5/24.

"METHOD FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PLASTIC CASTINGS".

Applicant : SCHOCK & CO. GMBH.. OF GMUNDER STRASSE 65, D-7060 SCHORNDORF, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, A GERMAN COMPANY.

Inventors : (l) DR. KLAUS HOCK
(2) LOTHAR FRANK
(3) FRIEDRICH SCHOCK SEN.

Application No. 893/Cal/199l filed on 2nd Dec., 1991.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims

Method for the manufacture of plastic castings used, for example, in worktops, kitchen sinks, sanitary fascilitiesa and kitchen furniture, consisting of a monomer syrup as herein: described optionally containing prepolymers and to which an inorganic filler as herein described is added, wherein this mixture is fed into a casting mold and cured, characterised in that a component consisting of flake-shaped material as herein described is added to said syrup before it is fed into said mold, and in that said syrup is fed into said mod to obtain a preferential direction approximately parrallel to the surface of said plastic castings for the arrangement of the particles of said flake-shaped material at herein described is added to said syrup is fed into said mild to obtain a preferential direction approximately parallel to the surface of said plastic shaped material in said polymer matrix which which forms furing the curing, wherein the component of said f; flake-shaped material is approximately 5-4% by weight in relation to the casting substance and the component of said inorganic filler is approximately 50-80% by weight in relation to said substance.

(Compl. Specn. 25 pages; Drgn. 1)

Cl. : 128/B, 128VA. 177504

Int. Cl. : IC A 61-F - 2/62, 61F F-2/80,

"A LOWER LIMB PROSTHETIC ASSEMBLY WITH REMOVABLE DRESSING".

Applicant : MADAN MOHAN TELIKICHERLA. OF 4293 MARGATE LANE. BOOMFIELD HILLS, MICHIGAN 48013, U.S.A.

Inventor : MADAN MOHAN TELIKICHERLA.

Application No .286/Cal/92 filed 27th April, 92.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules. 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

28 Claims

A lower limb prosthetic assembly firo immediate post operative amputation applications characterized in that, said assembly comprises :

a temporary weight-bearing prosthetic device comprising :—

(1) an open ended thigh socket having an ischial weight bearing shelf for supporting the patient without contact to the amputation wound:

(b) a support member attached to and extending from the quadrilateral thigh socket for supporting the patient; and

(c) means for adjusting the length of the support member to a particular patient, and

a removable, replaceable, size-adjustable dressing adapted for immediate post-operative placement around the patient's amputation stump, and being insertable in the thigh socket of the prosthetic device when in place on the stump, and a compression means for providing uniform circumferential compression to the amputation stump and for suppressing edema of the stump, the said dressing being dimensioned to leave the portion of the patient's gluteus maximus over the ischial tuberosity free for engagement and with support by the ischial shelf of the temporary prosthetic device.

(Compl. Specn. 39 pages; Drgns, 7 sheets.)

Cl. : F 1 6 K 15/06. 177505

Int. Cl. : 195 D.

" RECIRCULATION VALVE".

Applicant : KEYSTONE INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS CORP.. A DELAWARE, CORPORATION, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. OF 9600 WEST GULF BANK DRIVE, HOUSTON. TEXAS 770040, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : GEORGE JUSTIN PPTZUN.

Application No. 431/Cal/92 filed on 18th June, 92.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims

A recirculating valve for recirculating cooling water to a centrifugal pump comprising;

a valve casing having a first chamber for connection to a centrifugal pumping means, a second chamber for connection to a fluid outlet, a first part for introducing fluids from said, centrifugal pump into said first chamber, a second port for expelling fluids out of said casing through said second chamber to said centrifugal pump;

means for changing the Cv within said valve;

check valve means situated between said first and second chamber, said check valve means comprising a substantially circular disc, said check valve means opening when the fluid pressure in said first chamber exceeds the fluid pressure in said second chamber approaches that in said first chamber;

means for controlling the rate of flow of fluid through said recirculation port,

a slidable hollow valve stem coupled to said check valve menus and extending through said first chamber, said valve stem moving responsively with said check valve means between open and closed positions;

structural means for controlling the position and lift of said check valve relative to the flow of fluid past said check valve; and

recirculation valve means operatively coupled to said check valve means for controlling the flow of fluid from said first chamber through said recirculation port, said recirculation valve impending such flow when said check valve means is open and permitting such flow when said check valve means toward the closed position,

(Compl. Specn. 17 pages: Drgs. 2 sheets.)

Cl. : 63 B 177506

Int. Cl. : H 01 F 17/06.

"DIFFERENTIAL CURRENT SENSING ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT SYSTEM FOR DETECTING GROUND FAULTS' IN ELECTRIC POWER LINES"'.

Applicant : BRETT PRODUCTS INC. OF 8552 CASTOR AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19152 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A CORPORATION OF THE STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED SATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : STUART KOCH.

Application No 442/Ca1/92 filed on 22nd Jun, 92.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta,

5 Claims

A differential current sensing electrical circuit system for detecting ground faults in electric power lines, comprising :

;a continuous single strand of wire of ferrous material arranged in circular windings of helical fashion so as to form a cylindrical-shaped core composed of said windings in parallel relation to one another and relatively close to one another; amplifying means, such as herein described, in connection with §aid core for amplifying electrical signals in said core; and

power cut off means, such as herein described, for cutting power to said power line in the event of an electrical signal being detected in said core, said tore bring disposed around a portion of said power line so as to interact with the magnetic field of said power line.

(Compl, Specn. 17 pages, Drgs. 4 sheets.)

Cl. : 39 L 177507

Int. Cl. . C 01 G 1/02, C 22 B 1/00.

"A PROCESS OF PRODUCING A SOLID MIXTURE CONTAINING VANADIUMDLOXIDE"

Applicant : METALLEGESBLLSCHAFT AKTIENGESELLACHAFT, REUTERWEG 14, 6000 FRANKFURT AN MAIN, A GERMAN COMPANY.

Inventors : (1) GURUDAS SAMANT
(2) VENKTTA KRISHNAN
(3) CHRISTOPHER WOMAN
(4) PETER STURM
(3) KLAUS HEIDSIECK
(6) WOLFGANG KOWALLIK..

Application No. 509/Cal/92 filed on 17 July, 92.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A process of producing a solid mixture containing vanadium dioxide by thermally treating a vanadium-containing residue in a furnace at temperature from 500—1300 C. said residue contains of an anhydrous basis at least 5 wt. % carbon, wherein said furnace contains a region which is occupied by the residue and there is a charge bed of said residue in said region, temperature in said region is above 700 C;

partial pressure measured within the charge bed in said region is not allowed to be in excess of 10 bar so that V O formation is suppressed in said charge bed and substantially only VO is produced in said charge bed; and

a solid mixture that contains at atleast 5 wt. % vandium dioxide is withdrawn from said furnace,

(Comp. Specn. 14 pages; Drgs. 1 sheet)

C. : 40 B 177508

Int. Cl. : C 08 F 4/58.

"PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A SOLID COMPONENT OF CATALYST, ACTIVE IN THE POLYMERIZATION OF PROPYLENE AND OTHER OLEFINS INTO STEREO REGULAR POLYMERS".

Applicant :E C P ENICHEM POLIMERI S.r.l., A COMPANY ORGANIZED UNDER LAW OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC OF PLAZZA DELLA REPUBLICA, 16, MILAN. ITALY.

Inventors : (l) LUCIANO LUCIANI
(2) FEDERICO MELANI
(3) RENZO INVEKNIZZI
(4) ITALO BORGHI
(5) ANTONIO LAMBIANCO,

Application No. 520/Cal/92 filed on, 21st Jul, 1992.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

Proccss for the preparation of a solid component of catalyst active in the polymerization of propane and other olefins into sterepreguar polymers, composed of a silica support and a analytically active part including magnesium halogen, titanium and a Lewis basic, which comprises the steps :—

(i) treating a non-activated silica support by contact of said silica-with a dilution, in a inert solvent compirising, a liquid aliphatic hydrocarbon of a magneslum dialkyl or halide of magnesium alkyl which can be defined with the formulae M g RR' or Mg R"X, wherein R, R' and R" each independently represent an alkyl group, linear or branched, containing from 1 to 12 carbon atoms and X representa a halogen atom and, preferably chlorine, operating with a weight ration between the magnesium compound and the silica of 0.1/1 to 10/1, at a temperature ranging from 20 C to the boiling point of the liquid phase, for a period which is sufficient to completely, or almost completely deposit the magnesium compound onto the silica;

(ii) halogenating the support treated in step (i) by confact of said activated support with a solution, in an inert hydrocarbon solvent, of a halogenating agent. selected from silicon, tin or antimony chlorides or bromides, chloro or bromo silanes, operating with a molar ratio between the halogenating agent and the magnesium compound deposited in step (i) of 0.1/1 to 100/1. at a temperature ranging from -20 C to 100 C and for a period of 0.5 to 5.0 hours':

(iii) titanating the support halogenated in step (ii) by contact of said halogenated support within excess of a titanium tetrahalide wither liquid or in solution in an inert hydrocarbon solvent operating at a temperature ranging from 80 to 120 C and for a period of 0.5 to 5.0 hours.

(iv) forming the solid component of catalyst by contact of the support titanced in step (iii) with a Lewis base selected from ethers, amints, esters, alcoholated, silanic compounds, ketones and phosphoramides either liquid or in solution in an inert hydrocarbon solvent, operating with a ratio between said Lewis base and the magnesium compound absorbed in step (i) of 0,05/1 0.5/1, at a temperature ranging from 80 to 120°C and for a period of 0.5 to 5.0 hours; and

(v) recovering the solid component of catalyst from the reaction products of step (iv).

(Com, Specn. 39 pages Drgs. Nil

Cl. : 32A 177509

Int. Cl. : C 04 B 62/51.

"A PROCESS FOR PREPARING A WATER SOLUBLE MONOAZO COMPOUND".

Applicants : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF D-6230 FRANKFURT AM MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, A, CORPORATION ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : (1) LUDWIG SCHLAFER.

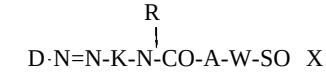
(2) WERNER HUBERT RUSS.

Application No. 690/Cal/92 filed on 25 Sep, 92.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rule 1972). Patent Office Calcutta.

7 Claims

A process for preparing a water soluble monoazo compound conforming the formula (1)



wherein;

D is monosulfophenyl or disulfophenyl which may each, be substituted by 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl or 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as ethyl or in particular methyl, alkoxy of 1 to 4 cabon atoms, such as ethoxy or in particular methoxy, halogen, such as bromine or in particular chlorine, carboxy and alkanoylamino or 2 to 5 carbon atoms, such as propionylamino or in particular acetylamino, or in mono, di, or trisulfonaphthyl;

K is para-phenylene, which is unsubstituted or substitute ed by 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group consisting alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as ethyl or or in particular methyl, akloxy of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as ethoxy or in particular methoxy, halogen such as chlorine, alkanoylamino or 2 to 5 carbon atoms, such as propionylamino or acelylamino, ureido, carbamoyl and sulfo or is 1, 4-naphthylene, which may be substitude by 1 or 2 solfo groups and/or 1 alkoxy group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as ethoxy or in particular methoxy;

R is hydrogen or alkyl of 1 ot 4 carbon atoms such as ethyl or in particular methyl, preferably hydrogen;

A is phenylene, such as para-phenylene or in particular meta-phenylene or a direct bond;

W is a direct bond or alkylene of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as ethylene or methylene but A and W are not both a direct bond;

X is vinyl or is ethyl substituted in the position by a subsitutent eliminable by alkali to form a vinyl group, which comprises reacting an aminoazo compound of the formula (2)

D-N=N-K-N(R)-H (2)

where D, K and R are each as defined above with a compound of the formula (3)

Hal-Co-A-W-SO-X (3)

where Hal, is bromine or preferably chlorine and A, W and X are each as defined above at a temperature between 0 and 40°C and at a pH. between 1 and 9.

(Comp. Specn, 26 pages; Drgs.Nil.)

Cl. : 100. 177510

Int Cl. ; F 15 B 11/06, 21/02.

"A PNEUMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM".

Applicants ; ROSS OPERATING VALVE COMPANY. A CORPORATION ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, OF 1250 KIRTS BOULEVARD,, TROY, MICHIGAN 48007, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor, : (1) THEODOR HOGO HORSTMANN
(2) ALFRED RAY WEBER.

Application No. S36/Cal/92, filed on 16 Nov. 1992.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent. Rule 1972), Patent Office Calcutta.

19 Claims

A pnewmatic control system lor selectively controlling the movement of a pneumatically-operated device between first and second working positions, said control system having control air inlet port connected to a source of pressurized control air, an exhaust port, first and second supply ports for selectively supplying control air to forcibly urge the device to the first and second working positions, respectively, and a pilot air inlet port connected to a selectively actuable and deactuable source of pressurized pilot air for selectively actuating and deactuating said control system, said control system further comprising :

forst control valve means deactuated when said control system is deactivated for supplying said control air from said inlet port to said first supply port and for blocking said first supply port from said exhaust port, said first control valve means being actuated when said control system is actuated for blocking flow of said oontrol air from said inlet port to said first supply port and for exhausting said first supply port to said exhaust port;

second control valve means deactuated when said control system is deactuated for blocking flow of said control air from said inlet port to second supply port and for exhausting said second supply port to said exhaust port, said second control valve means being actuated when said control system! is actuated for supplying said control air from said inlet port to said second supply port and for blocking said second supply port from said exhaust port;
and

timing means actuated for blocking flow of said control air from said inlet port to said first control valve means after the expiration of a predetermined time period after deactuation of said first control valve means in order to hold the device in the first working position without continuity to supply control air to said first supply port, said timing means being deactuatcd for supplying said control air from said! in1et port to said first control valve means in response to a control air pressure at said first supply port below a predetermined pressure level.

(Comp, Specn. 27 pages; Drgs. 6 sheets.)

Ind. Cl. : 3 2 E 177511

InT. Cl.[4] : H 01 B 3/40

A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING ELECTRICALLY INSULATED COIL.

Applicant: HITACHI LTD.. OF 6. KANDA SURUGA-DAI 4-CHOME, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO. JAPAN.

Inventors : 1. TOORU KOYAMA, 2. CHIKASHI KANNO, 3. HIROSHI HONJO, 4. NORIYUKI KINJO, 5. IKUSHI KANO. 6. SHOICHI MARUYAMA.

Application for Patent No. 677/Cal/l990 filed on 7th August, 1990.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office. Calcutta

7 Claims

A method of manufacturing an electrically insulated coil comprising

a plurality of conductor forming stacked layers which conductors are electrically insulated from each other with layers insulators,

layers of an insulating base sheet reinforced with a binding resin and wound around said slacked layers of conducloys, and

a hardened thermosetting resin for impregnation with which said layers of the insulating base sheet have been impregmated.

characterized in that

said binding resin is a composition comprising 100-50 parts by weight of a polyfunctional epoxy resin having at least three p(2, 3-epoxy property) phenyl groups in the molecule and at most 50 parts by weight of a bifunctional epoxy resin, and

said resin for impregnation is a composition comprising 100-50 parts by weight of a bifunctional epoxy resin and at most 50 parts by weight of said polyfunctional epoxy resin and a hardening agent characterized by comprising the steps of ;

forming stacked layers of conductors which are electrically insulated from each other with layer insulators,

winding an insulating base sheet such as herein described reinforced with a binding resin around said stacked layers of conductors to form layers of the insulating base sheet,

impregnating the layers of the insulating base sheet with a thermosatting resin, and

hardening said themosetting resin,

said binding resin being a composition comprising 100-50 parts by weight of a polyfunctional epoxy resin having at least three p-(2, 3-epoxy propoxy) phenyl groups and a bifunctional epoxy resin in the molecule, and

said thermosetting resin with which said layers of the insulating base sheet are to be impregnated being a composition, comprising 100-50 parts by weight of the bifunctional functional epoxy resin and a hardening agent said composition is not a substance obtained by a mere admixture resulting only in the aggregation of the properties of the components thereof.

Compl. Specn 72 pages Drgs. 2 sheets

Ind. Cl. : 22, 179 A. F.. G 177512

Int. Cl.[4] : A 61 J 9/00, 9/04

FEEDING BOTTLE DEVICE WITH AN ADJUSTABLE AIR INFLOW.

Applicant : JOHNSON & JOHNSON CONSUMER PRODUCTS, INC, 501 GEORGE STREET, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ 08903, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor: JEAN-LOUTS SERRE.

Application for Patent No. 24 /Cal/ 1991 filed on 4th January, 1991.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office. Calcutta,

9 Claims

Feeding hortle device with an adjustable air inflow comprising :

a feeding bottle (2. 202) having an annular rim face (8. 208),

a clamping ring (3) screwed onto the feeding bottle (2, 202) and having an annular flange (11) possessing towards the annular rim face (8, 208) on the one hand, an annular moulding (21) located opposite a localised annular zone (29, 229) of the annular rim face (8. 208) and, on the moulding (21) in the immediate vicinity of the latter.

a test (1, 20) having a flat sealing elastically flexible and elastically compressable annular collar (30, 230) retained between the annular rim face (8, 208) and the flange (11), the said coller (30, 230) possessing, on the one hand, a first flat annular face (38. 238) located opposite the flange (11) and coming to bear on the moulding (21) of the latter and, on the other hand, a second flat annular face (39, 239) located opposite the annular rim face (8, 208).

in which one (39, 208) of the two faces (8, 39., 208, 239) consisting respectively of the second face (39, 239) of the collar (30, 230) and of the annular rim face (8, 208) has a plurality of substantially radial ribs (42, 242) coming to bear on the other (8, 239) of the said two faces (8, 39, 208, 239), at the same time between them delimiting air-inlet passages (43,243) with one of the said two faces (8, 39, 208, 239) and the other,

characterized in that, each of the ribs (42, 242) has an interruption (47, 247) in a zone located opposite the said localized annular zone (29, 229) of the annular rim face (8, 208), in such a way that it is possible, by screwing the clamping ring (3) onto the feeding bottle (2, 202) to a greater or lesser extent, to adust the effective cross-section of the air-inlet passages (43, 243). deforming the collar (30, 230) elastically as a result of a lever effect exerted between the bearing point of its first face (38, 238) on the moulding 121) of the flange (11) and the bearing point of the ribs (42, 242) on the said other (8, 239) of the said two faces (8, 39, 208, 239).

Compl. Specn. 29 pages Drgs, 6 sheets

Ind. Cl. : 152 E 177513

Int. Cl.[4] : C 08 J 3/20

PROCESS FOR REDUCING THE DISCOLORATION OF A PLASTIC MOLDING COMPOSITION AT THE PROCESSING TEMPERATURE.

Applicant : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, D-6230 FRANKFURT AM MAIN SO. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventor: 1. GERHARD PFAHLER, 2 GEORGE SCHMAILZL.

Application for Patent No. 830/Cal/199l filed on 4th November, 1991.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A process for obtaining a decolorized plastic moulding composition containing a polymer of a mono or diolefin, a copolymer of a mono- or diolefin with another vinyl monomer, a polyester or a polycarbonate, a phenolic compound an stabilizer and heavy-metal ions as catalyst residues, which comprises adding from 0,001 to 1% by weight, based on the polymer, of triglycerol or ditrimethylolpropane, to the molding composition.

Compl. Specn. 20 pages Drgs. Nil

Ind. Cl. : 62 B 177514

Int. Cl.[4] . D 06 F 37/26

FAME ASSEMBLY FOR A DUAL-TUBE TYPE WASHING MACHINE.

i.Applicant : DAEWOO ELECTRONICS CO LTD., OF 541, 5-GA. NAMDAEMOON-RO, JUNG-GU SEOUL, KOREA A COMPANY ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

Inventors: (1) LIM, MOO-SEANG, (2) LEE SANG-JHAK, (3) KIM HAK YEOL (4) PARK BYEONG-KU, (5) LEE SOON-KWON.

Application for Patent No 019/Cal/ 1992 filed on 13-1-1992.

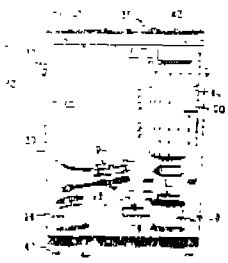
Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

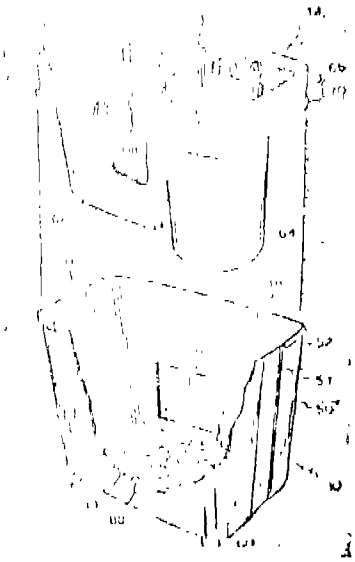
7 Claims

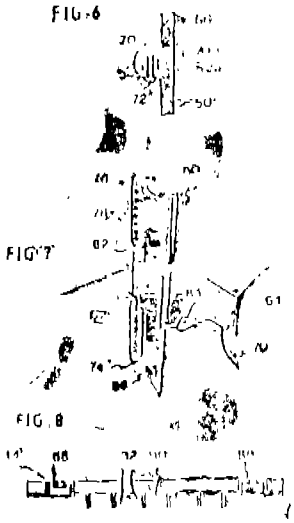
A frame assembly for use in dual-tubed washer, which has two separate washing and dewatering tubes arranged in a juxtaposed relationship with each other characterized in that said frame assembly comprises:

an integrally moulded base frame, said base frame having a bottom, a frontal wall, a rear wall and opposite side walls, each of said walls extending a first predetermined distance upwardly from the bottom and terminating at a first flange ; and

(e) an integrally moulded tube frame, mounted on said base frame, including (a washing tube, a dewatering tube in a juxtaposed relationship with the washing tube and) a skirt shaped to enclose at least a portion of the washing and the dewatering tubes, (wherein) said tubes having a common rim at their top and sharing a partition wall between them, said skirt extending a second predetermined distance downwardly from the rim and terminating at a second flange, said first flange coating with sai de second flange to define a seam of the frame assembly when the tube frame is mounted on the base frame.







Comp. Specn. 14 pages Drgs. 4 sheets

Ind. Cl. : 128 G 177515

Int. Cl.[4] : A 61 F 5/00, 5/45, A 61 H 21/00

A SEXUAL AID.

Applicant : DAO-PIN CHANG, OF NO. 55, HOU HU, HU PEI TSUN, LIN KOW HSIANG, TAIPEI, TAIWAN. REPUBLIC OF CHINA, A CITIZEN OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Inventor . DAO-PIN CHANG,

Application for Patent No. 143/Cal/1992 filed on 3-3-1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A sexual aid comprising :

a tubular body (4) in the form of a hollow structure made of soft material such as silicone or rubber in a form like a penis, connecting to a connection piece (41) at the back having a hole (42) at the front end (45) designed in the shape of a glans, a number of peaks (44) and valleys (45) in the intermediate portion running along spiral lines; a ring groove (46) with a stop edge (47), on the intermmediate portion, a contact block (48) above the connection piece, and a fur (411) on the connection piece (41) : —a guard (1) made of fabric, having its lower end connected to the upper end of the connection piece by adhesive or sewing; —two bands (2, 21) at the lower end of the connection piece, and fixed to the connection piece by sewing ;

— a waistband (3) for adjustment of lightness, having adhesive means (32, 321) at the front side to connect to the connection piece and two holes (31, 31) for passing though of the bands ; and

—a ring element (5) made of elastic silicons or rubber in the form of a ring, with soft hairs (51) at appropriate interval ; composed in a form so that the ring element (5) is fixed to the ring groove (46) at the tubular body, its location after wearing can be adjusted by the guard (1), the waistband (3) and the bands (2, 21). the tubular body is for insertion of the man's penis, and peaks at the tubular body and the ring element are designed stimulate the woman so that the woman can come orgasmic phase quickly, a ring (6) designed for fixing to the man's penis into the tubular body by pulling of a wire (61).

(Comp. Specn. 07 Pages; Drgs. 3 Sheets)

Ind Cl. : 97 F, 194C_2 b. 177516

Int. Cl^4. : H 01 J 29/48.

"HEATER SUPPORTER FOR ELECTRON GUNS".

Applicant : SAMSUNG ELECTRON DEVICES CO. LTD. A KOREAN COMPANY OF 575 SIN-RI, TAEAN-EUB. HWASUNG-KUN, KYUNGGI-DO. REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

Inventor : HYUNGIL JOO.

Application for Patent No. 224.Cal/1992 filed on 3-4-1992.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4. Patent Rule 1972), Patent Office Calcutta.

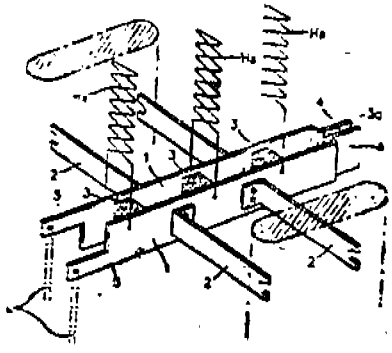
4 Claims

A heater supporter for election guns comprising : a pair of flat terminal boards (1) facing each other; laying arms (2) connected to respective terminal boards and extending perpendicularly to said terminal boards and oppositely to each, other:

said terminal boards having at one end extended portions (4) formed by bending at the other end portions (5) of width smaller than the width of the rest of said terminal boards, one of said smaller width portions (51 being provided at the upper end of one terminal board and the other being provided at the lower end of the other terminal board:

a plurality of insulators (3) provided between said terminal boards at spaced intervals and between said extended (5) portions for providing insulation between said terminal boards; and lead terminals (L. L) connected to respective smaller width portions of said terminal boards.

FIG. 1



(Comp. Spen. 10 pages; Drgs. 2 sheets.)

Ind. Cl. : 37 A [XXXIV(1)] 177517

Int. Cl^4 : B 01D 17/038, B 01D 17/025, B 01 D 9/00, B 04C 7/00.

A PROCESS FOR SEPARATING THE COMPONENTS OF A PRODUCTION STREAM DIRECTLY FOR AN OIL WELL CONTAINING WATER, OIL AND HYDROCARBON GAS AND A DEVICE FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROCESS.

Applicant : CONOCO SPECIALTY PRODUCTS INC., INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, 600 NORTH DIAIRY ASHFORD ROAD, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77079 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : (1) DAVID A. HANDFIELD.
(2) MARK F. SCHUIBERT

Application for Patent No. 306/Cal/1992 filed on 05-05-1992.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rule 1972.), Patent Office Calcutta.

10 Claims

A process for separating the components of a production stream directly from an oil well (18) containing water, oil and hydrocarbon gas, the process comprising at least partially degassing the stream in a first separator (12, 192) to creat a degassed stream;

introducing at least a portion of the atleast partially degassed stream directly into an inlet of a liquid/liquid hydrocyclone separators (70.108):

Separating the degased stream in the liquid/liquid hydrocyclone separators (70, 108) into at east an underflow and overflow liquid streams (76, 74), the underflow liquid stream containing a higher proportion of water than the overflow stream;

introducing the underflow liquid stream into a forth separator (82, 120) to reduce the oil content of said underflow liquid stream; and

introducing said overflow liquid stream into a third separator (14, 112) to reduce the water content of said overflow liquid stream.

(Com. Specn. 30 pages; Drgs, 4 sheets.)

Ind. Cl. : 61 A. 177518

Int. Cl^4 : A 24 B 3/04; F 26 B 21/08, 21/14.

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR DRYING OF TOBACCO MATERIAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF INCREASING THE FILLING POWER OF 'J HI: TOBACCO MATERIAL.

Applicants : BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED, OF MILLBANK, KNOWLE GREEN, STAINES, MIDDLESEX TW18 IDY, GREAT BRITAIN.

Inventors : (1) WERNER HIRSCH.
(2) ARNO WEISS.
(3) ERHARD LITTERSHAUS
(4) GITTA JUNEMANN,
(5) CASPER HENK KOENE.
(6) INGO PAUTAKE,
(7) FRITZ SCHELHORN.
(8) HERBERT SOMMER.
(9) WILLIAM JOHN SIONE.

Application for Patent No. 312/Cal/1992 filed on 07-03-1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1b Claims

A process for drying of tobacco material lor the purpose of increasing the filling power of the tobacco material, comprising : conveying the cut and moistened tobacco material in a drying gas flow, guided within a tubular drying section, for drying of the tobacco material and thereafter separating the dried tobacco material from the drying gas, wherein the drying gas at a feed means into the drying section has a temperature of at least 200°C and a flow velocity of 30m/s to 100 m/s, and the flow velocity of the drying gas is reduced as it passes upto the end of the drying section, so as to reduce the local heat transfer coefficient and the local mass transfer coefficient between the surface of the tobacco material and the 'surrounding drying gas with the reduction of the flow velocity of the tobacco material as it passes upto the end of the drying section; the flow velocity of the drying gas, at the end of the drying section being maintained at the most 15m/s; and the temperature of the drying gas at the end of the drying section at the most being 130° C, and, optionally, separating the mixture of drying gas and tobacco) material after the drying,

(Comp. Spen. 23 pages; Drawing 01 Sheets.)

Ind. Cl. : 206 F. 177519

Int. Cl.[4] : H 01 I 37/317.

AN ION IMPLANTER FOR ION BEAM TREATMENT OF WORKPIECES.

Applicants : EATON CORPORATION, AT EATON CENTRE, 1111 SUPERIOR AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114-2584, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : VICTOR MAURICE BENVENISTE.

Application for Patent No. 446/Cal/92 filed on 23rd June, 1992.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, l972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

An ion implanter for ion beam treatment of workpiece comprising :

(a) an ion beam source that emits positively-charged ions used in treating the workpieces;

(b) beam forming structure for forming an ion beam; from ions existing the ion beam source;

(c) an implantation station comprising structure for positioning workpieces in the ion beam and for controlling implantation dosage; characterized in that

(d) a beam neutralizer comprising :

(i) an electrically conductive neutralizer body (174) encircling the ion beam having an inwardly facing curved surface for providing; beam neutralizing electrons; and

(ii) a plurality of elongated electron emiting filaments generally parallel to an axis of the ion beam and spaced at regular intervals around such axis of the ion beam to direct high-energy electrons into contact with the inwardly facing surface of the neutralizer body to cause neutralizing electrons to enter the region of the ion beam; and

(e) a power supply for electrically biasing the neutralizer body with respect to the plurality of filaments.

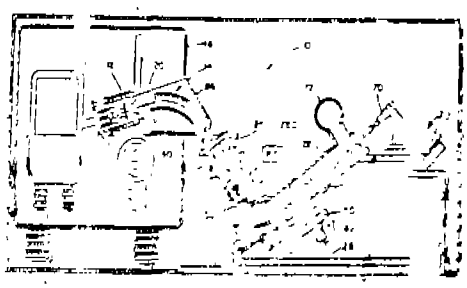


FIG 1

Comp. Specn, 14 pages; Drgs. 7 Sheets

Ind. Cl. : 33C. 177520

Int. Cl.[4] : B 22 D 37/00, 41/00.

INERT GAS SHROUDING DEVICE.

Applicants : THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD., OF JAMSHEDPUR-831 001, INDIA.

Inventors : A. S. PRASAD; S. KAR; S. N. MULLICK; AND S. K. TIWARY.

Application for Patent No. 559/Cal/92 filed on 5th August, 1992. :

Com. Specn. left on 5th July, 1993.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims

A device (D) fur providing an inert gas surrounding around a molten; liquid metal stream such as that flowing out of ladle to the trumpet (8) of Bogie Bottom Poured heats comprising :

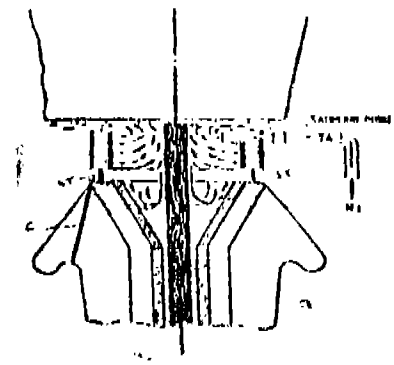
an outer circular casing (1) ;

an inner perforated casing (2) accommodated within said outer circular casing (1), said outer casing and said inner-perforated casing having a central coaxial passage for flow of molten metal therethrough and having their peripheral walls radially spaced apart;

means for introducing jets of inert gas within said outer casing (1) and said inner perforated casing (2) ;

said inner perforated casing (2) having perforations along its peripheral walls for dispersion of said injected inert gas to create the shrouding ;

said device (D) positioned by holding the assembly of connecting pipe (5) and gas injection pipe (3) and mounted by its stand (7) on top of the trumpet (8) and clamped (4).



Prov. Specn. 6 pages; Drgs. Nil

Comp. Specn. 8 pages ; Drgs. 3 sheets

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No, 156166 dated the 22nd December, 1984 made by Rangaswamy Naidu Doraiswamy on the 8th November, 1995 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 25th February, 1996 has been allowed and the said patent is restored.

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 164674 dated the 2nd April, 1986 made by Piece Electronics and Electricals Ltd. on the 6th February 1986 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 11th June, 1996 has been allowed and the said patent is restored.

Notice is hereby given that an application for icsloiation of Patent No. 167774 dated the 10th April, 1989 made by piece Electronics & Electricals Ltd. on the 16th Feb., 1996 and notified in the Gazette oE India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 11th May, 1996 has been allowed and the said patent is restored.

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 173888 dated the 5th June, 1992 made by Dr. Mrs. Nandini Arun Basole on the 1st May, 1996 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 27-7-1996 has been allowed and the said patent is restored.

CLAIM UNDER SECTION. 20(1) OF THE PATENTS ACT. 1970

The Claim made by DE NORA PERMELEC S.p.A, in connection with Patent Application No. 294/Mas/90/ (176646) has been allowed.

NOTIFICATION

In pursuance of leave granted under Section 20(1) of the Patents Act 1970 application No. 452/De1/90 of OYSTEIN VENNESLAND, OLE ARFINN OPSAHL, and JOHN B. MILLER, has been allowed 10 proceed in the name of NORWEGIAN CONCRETE TECHNOLOGIES A/S., Norway.

In pursuance of leave grunted under Section 20(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 application No. 1337/Del /90 jointly made by Sumico Management Planning Co. Ltd., Japan and Akira Shibata, a citizen of Japan has been allowed to proceed in the name of Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd.. Japan.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 25

An Opposition has been entered by Sunbird Seals and Plastics Pvt. Limited. Bombay to grant of a Patent on Application No. 176125 (886/Del/S7) dated 9th October, 1987 made by Aditya Gupta.

An opposition has been entered by M/s. The Procter & Gamble Far East Inc. Japan to the grant of Patent on Patent Application No. 176378 (340/Bom/1992) made by M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, Mumbai-400020.

CESSATION OF PATENTS

170369 170415 170423 170430 170442 170461 170486 170512
170531 170596 170620 170669 170682 170700 170707 170715
170720 170738 170777 170778 170811 170812 170815 170847
170850 170871 170879 170880 170897 ,70904 170927 170931
170940 170941 170955 170977 170979 171005 171006 171021
171022 171034 171037 171038 171044 171049 171064 171071
171088 171107 171130 171134 171135 171141 171144 171157
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171275 171294 171305 171316 171333 171337 171359 171371
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171502 171506 171514 171520 171541

RENEWAL FEES PAID

158008 158890 159022 159098 159137 159373 159450 159456
159813 159887 160162 160163 160387 160459 160469 160470
160850 160932 161125 161557 I61750 161924 161981 161982
162086 162220 162225 162355 162421 162556 162613 162890
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PATENT SEALED ON 3-1-97

176522 176534* 170535* 176537* 176552* 176553* 176554
176555 176556 17655K 176559 176560 176562 176563
176565 176566 176570 176577* 176578

CAL--07, DEL—12. MUM—Nil, CHEN— Nil.

*Patent shall be deemed to be endorsed with the words LICENCE OF RIGHT Under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970 from the date of expiration of three years from the date of sealing.

D—Drug Patents. F— Food Patents.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Design Act. 1911.

The date shown in the each entries is the date of the registration included in the entries.

Class 3. No. 170474, Canon kabushiki Kaisha, of 30-2, 3-Chome, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku. Tokyo, Japan, a Japanese company, "Toner Bottle for Photocopier", 27th December. 1995.

Class 3. No. 170633, Braun Aktiengesellschaft. a German company of Franfurt (Main), Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Germany, "Hand Blender", 29th January, 1996.

Class 3. No. 171691. Sabari Products Private Limited, an Indian company of 241. Shiv Shakti Industrial Estate, Olf Andheri Kurla Road. Mumbai-400059, Maharashtra, India. "Insect Repellant", 2nd July 1996.

Class 3. No. 168198, Fredrick Michael Coory, New Zealand citizen, of 1 Dymock Place, Christechurch, New Zealand, "Plunger", 11th April 1994 (Reciprocity date).

Class 3 No. 170657, M/s. U.M. Marketing, a partnership firm curried on business at No. 1/1. Chackarai Chetty Street, Madras 600079, India, Indian Citizen, "Stands for Wet Grinder, Fridge and other stands", 31st January 1996.

Class 3. No. 170725., Ajanta Transistor Clock Mfg. Co., Orpat Industrial Estate, Rajkot Highway, Morbi-363641, State of Gujarat, India, "Clock", 13th February 1996.

Class 3. No. 170644, Moniba Anand Electricals Pvt. Ltd.. a company incorporated under the Companies Act. at Plot No. 1, near Fafeco, Off Saki-Viha. Road. Chandivali (East), Bombay-72. Maharashtra, India, "Holder for Water Filter", 30th January 1996.

Class 3. No. 170151, Muni Venkataiah Ramdas, a subject of Indian Republic solely trading as standard company at No. 403 'B' Puttenhalli Road, J.P. Nagar, 6th Phase. Bangalore-560078, Karnataka, India. "Pull-Cart made of Colluloid". 9th November 1995.

Class 3. No. 170626, Crystal Plastic & Metallizing Private Limited. a private limited company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, having its registered office at Sanghi House, Palkhi Galli, Off Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Bombay-400025, Maharashtra. India. "Comb", 23rd January 1996.

Class 3. No. 170649, Crystal Plastics & Metallizing Private Limited, a private limited company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, having its registered office at Sanghi House, Palkhi Galli, Off Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Bombay-400025, Maharashtra, India, "Comb", 31st January, 1996.

T. R. SUBRAMANIAN
Controller General of Patents,
Designs & Trade Murks

प्रबन्धक, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद द्वारा मुद्रित
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